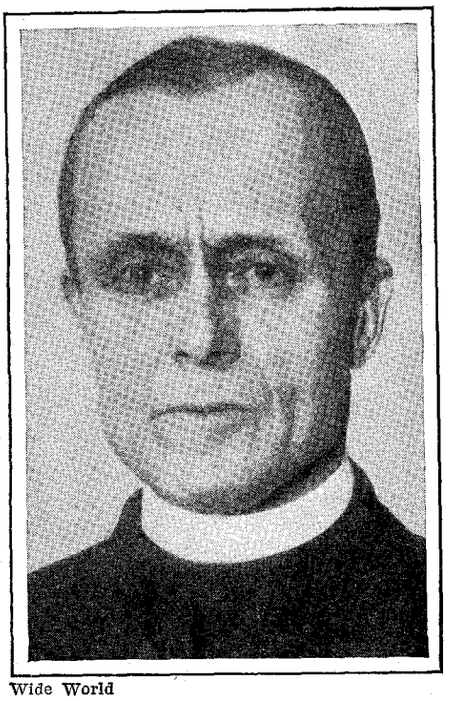
The Outlook

Volume 144 December 8, 1926 Number 15

The Marlborough Case

REVERBERATIONS of the annulment by the Roman Catholic Church of the marriage of the Duke of Marlborough with Consuelo Vanderbilt under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New



Wide World

The Rt. Rev. William T. Manning, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York

York City thirty-one years ago continue in the newspapers.

Dr. William T. Manning, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York, has challenged the right of the Roman Catholic Church to declare a marriage by the Episcopal Church under the law of New York null and void. He declares that the assumption of jurisdiction by a Vatican court will be "rightly resented by great numbers of our people." He also denies the facts on which the annulment was based. The Rt. Rev. John J. Dunn, Auxiliary Bishop of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York, represents the annulment as the Roman Catholic Church's protest "against the buying and selling of women in marriage." He reiterates the allegation upon which the annulment was based, that the woman in this case was not a free agent. He has declared that the Church makes a distinction between the civil and the spiritual, and that in this case it is not legislating for civil effects but for matters of conscience.

In general, Protestant clergymen uphold Bishop Manning's contention.

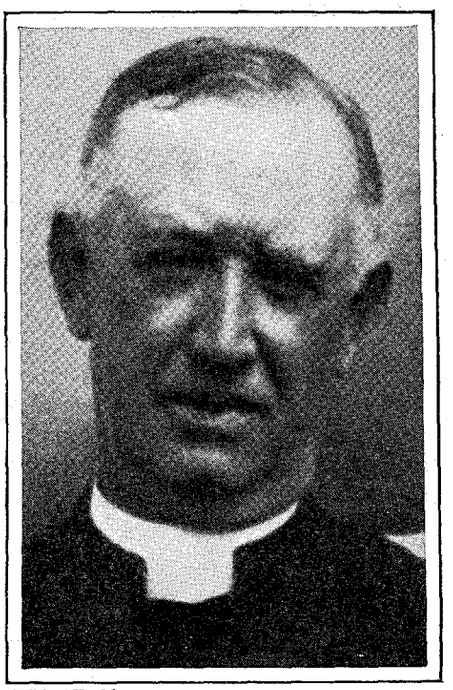
In this whole matter distinction should be made between marriage as a civil contract, marriage as an ecclesiastical status, and marriage as a moral obligation. Much of the discussion over the Marlborough case would never have taken place if these distinctions had been kept clear in the minds of all. The pity of it is that this debate between people of different communions has tended to weaken the influence of all churches in their effort to strengthen the moral obligation of marriage by religious sanction. If the evil of divorce is lessened, it will not be by dissensions among ecclesiastics.

Crime Control

THE question raised by several New York judges concerning the severities of the so-called Baumes Laws, which send a convict to prison for life after his fourth felony, continues to evoke comment at a time when the efficacy of the parole system has been much under fire. Yet the two things would seem to meet crime control requirements effectively. The parole releases the prisoner on terms of his own making and returns him to the community with a much less damaged social position than if he had been compelled to complete his sentence. "On parole" implies a sense of honor which people are quick to accord the man who has tried, and who is continuing to try, behaving himself. "Ex-convict" is a permanent black mark.

Failing to make good, the erring one has before him the possibility, if he persists in evil-doing, of ending his days in prison. It seems to The Outlook that the arrangement as stated is eminently fair: Men are given a chance, while if they fail to grasp it society is in a position to protect itself permanently against persistent evil-doers. What more can be asked of law?

It is interesting to note that Police Commissioner McLaughlin, of New York, indorses the Baumes Laws, and asks that they be not subject to hasty condemnation. The fact that discretion is taken away from judges may look severe on the surface, but the extreme measure does not come into effect until at least



Wide World

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three attempts at lenity can be tested. The merit of measuring a crime by its enormity would appear to be pretty well played out in the case of a fourth offender. Punishment then ceases to be the problem; that of protection takes its place.

The Nation Is Prosperous

SECRETARY HOOVER is not only a convinced but a convincing optimist. This is proved by his general survey of the commercial and industrial state of the country which has just appeared in advance of the publication of the fall annual report of the Department of Commerce. Moreover, this review is not only convincing but it is clear and is understandable by the average citizen.

The general condition of the Nation's business is summarized in these words: "On the whole, the country was able to

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maintain the highest standard of living in history, a standard far above that in most countries of the world at this or any other time. This represents a remarkable recovery from the great losses incurred by the Nation in the World War."

A signal proof of prosperity is that there has been practically no unemployment. That, in turn, is evidence of expansion in manufacturing, in railway receipts, and in business generally, and this Mr. Hoover shows by facts and figures. He points out also that efficiency, economic methods of work, and the advance of scientific research and invention have formed a distinct and valuable factor in our increased prosperity.

It is not possible that conditions should be the same in every industry. Mr. Hoover points out as exceptions the New England textile industry, two or three sections of the agricultural industry, and the bituminous-coal industry. Yet, looking at the situation as a whole, he finds that these exceptions and the peculiar situation that has existed in cotton production but is now improving have not affected his comment quoted above.

The Secretary states that a more satisfactory relation exists between the prices of farm products and other things than we had three years ago; that there has been a slight increase this year in retail prices; that building construction has increased enormously; that housing standards have been raised; that manufacturers have gained seven per cent over the year previous; that imports have gained seventeen per cent over the previous years and that exports in quantity, if not in cash value, have increased also; that, in short, "the fiscal year 1925–6 has been one never surpassed in our history in the volume of production and consumption, in the physical quantity of exports and imports, and in the rate of wages."

Maine Tips the Scales

By the election of Arthur R. Gould to the seat in the United States Senate that was left vacant by the death of Senator Bert M. Fernald, the voters of Maine have virtually empowered the Republican Party to organize the Senate. Without that seat the Republicans would have had to depend upon the vote of the Farmer-Labor Senator, Mr. Shipstead, of Minnesota, to secure a tie with the Democrats, and upon the vote of Vice-President Dawes, as presiding officer, to break the tie in their favor. Now the Republicans will have a clear majority. It is a majority of only one, but it suffices.

This is all on the assumption that no means will be found of excluding Mr. Vare of Pennsylvania, Mr. Smith of Illinois, or Mr. Gould of Maine from the Senate before he takes his seat. The title of each of these men to a seat in the Senate will be challenged; but as yet it seems doubtful whether it can be challenged until each one is provisionally, at least, a member of the Senate with power to vote on the organization which will control the Senate committees.

Mr. Gould's right to his seat will be challenged on grounds which were raised during the election campaign. It was alleged, and denied, that he was responsible for a contribution of $100,000 to the campaign fund of the Premier of New Brunswick as an inducement for favorable action on railway legislation in aid of a railway in which Mr. Gould was interested. There have also been charges that Gould spent more than the State allowed in his election campaign; but Mr. Gould was cleared of these charges before the election took place. Among those who attacked Mr. Gould was the Republican Governor of the State, Mr. Brewster. Because Mr. Brewster is regarded as a favorite of the Ku Klux Klan, many Democratic voters, strongly anti-Klan, voted for Mr. Gould. It appears that these various accusations tended to swell the Gould vote. At any rate, Mr. Gould was elected by a majority which mounted in his own county to the ratio of nine to one.

Fall and Doheny on Trial

Three years after the story of their alleged misdeeds became public, Albert B. Fall, once Secretary of the Interior, long a United States Senator, and Edward L. Doheny, millionaire and oil magnate, are on trial for conspiracy to defraud the United States Government in connection with the lease of the Elk Hills Naval Oil Reserve in California. It is not worth while to attempt here a review of the evidence that has been submitted, and it is not the province of a public journal to draw conclusions from evidence offered in court in advance of judgment. Twelve men, most of whom work with their hands in the District of Columbia, will say when all the evidence is in whether these two men from the seats of the mighty have been proved guilty or innocent of crime.

As much as this, however, may be said: Fall and Doheny, guilty or innocent, should have been tried and the fact established long ago. Their prominence probably had little to do with the long delay. All over this country obscure men remain untried through long periods after indictment. This naval oil lease case, too, was extremely complicated and required more time for preparation than the ordinary criminal case does. Still, it is difficult to believe that there is justification for such delay. The fault is the fault of nobody in particular, but of the criminal court system—a system fallen into rather than developed—of the United States. Fall's rawest cowboy or Doheny's youngest driller's helper might, if he could have contrived actions so complicated, have secured a delay as long.

The fact remains, none the less, that when men of such prominence as these are indicted delay in bringing them to trial increases the suspicion, groundless as it may be, that wealth can influence the progress of the courts. All criminal cases should be tried more promptly than they ordinarily are in the United States. It may be that no special effort should be made to bring such cases as this to prompt trial, but the necessity for a revision of our criminal court system is the more strongly suggested by them.

The Supreme Court on Zoning

The limitation of building and other uses of land by zoning laws has gradually extended in many States and in hundreds of municipalities. As a rule the State laws that give towns and cities the right to pass and enforce zoning ordinances have been sustained by the State courts. New Jersey and Georgia, possibly one or two other States, are exceptions. Now we have a decision of the United States Supreme Court which sustains the ultimate Constitutional principle on which such State laws must rest. It is, in effect, a broad answer to the question, Do zoning laws in their common kinds of restriction deprive property-owners of liberty and property

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This cause betwixt us twain

(Richard II, Act I, Scene 1)

Brown in the New York Herald Tribune

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Well! Well! The caboose!

From D. S. Imrie, New York, N. Y.

Chubb in the Rochester Times-Union

Trouble brewing

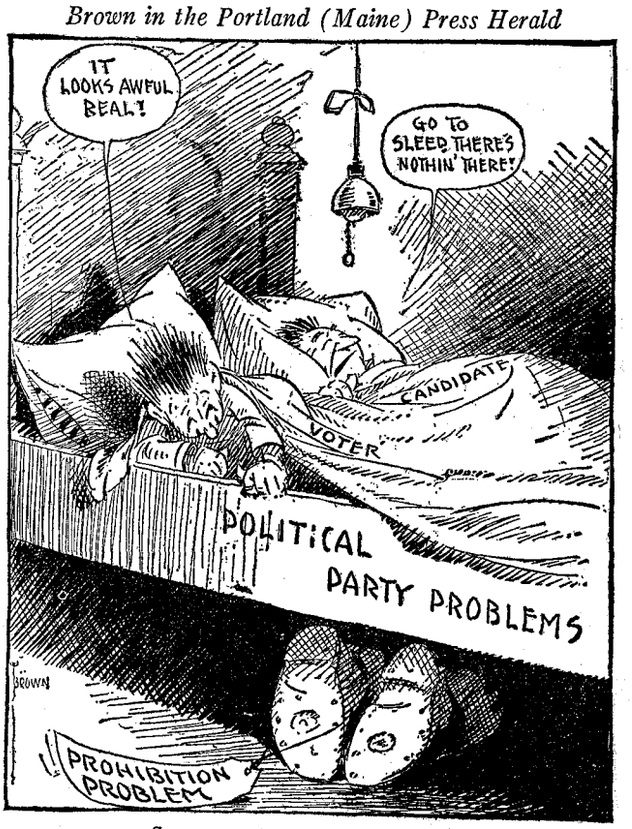
From G. Shand, Rochester, N. Y.

Byck in the New York Commercial

They've got the habit

From D. S. Imrie, New York, N. Y.

Brown in the Portland (Maine) Press Herald



Some people refuse to wake up

From Harold Straw, Pennington, N. J.

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rights without due process of law and contrary to the Constitutions of the State and the United States?

The case just decided originated in Euclid Village, a suburb of Cleveland, Ohio. An inferior Federal court had held the local ordinance unconstitutional and void, and an appeal was taken to the United States Supreme Court on the specific question whether the ordinance did violate the property rights of certain landowners by unreasonable and confiscatory regulations under the guise of the police power. So in its last analysis this case raised anew the nature and true extent of governmental police power.

It is beyond doubt that ordinances may protect the people of a town from fire, accident, or disease. It is equally true that they must not arbitrarily interfere unless public safety, health, morals, or general welfare is involved. But all those essentials are changing, and old definitions must change with them; this decision, for instance, points out that our present traffic laws would before the advent of automobiles have been condemned as totally arbitrary and unreasonable. It says also: "Until recent years, urban life was comparatively simple; but with the great increase and concentration of population, problems have developed, and constantly are developing, which require, and will continue to require, additional restrictions in respect of the use and occupation of private lands in urban communities. Regulations, the wisdom, necessity, and validity of which, as applied to existing conditions, are so apparent that they are now uniformly sustained, a century ago, or even a half a century ago, probably would have been rejected as arbitrary and oppressive."

Throughout, this decision indicates that the State laws rightly recognize the fact that any definition of the police power must be subject to enlargement as conditions change. Therefore it declares: "It is enough for us to determine, as we do, that the ordinance in its general scope and dominant features, so far as its provisions are here involved, is a valid exercise of authority, leaving other provisions to be dealt with as cases arise directly involving them."

The various zoning laws passed by States have recognized the fact that there are often conflicting interests involved; in this case, for instance, it was claimed that, if the zoning law were upheld, land worth $10,000 an acre for industrial purposes would bring only $2,500 an acre for residential use; on the other hand, the right of the people of Euclid Village to a proper and desirable development of the neighborhood is in a true sense a property right. For this reason all zoning laws provide methods of adjustment and of making exceptions to the rules when injustice or wrongful hardship is involved.

Comments of the press in this decision regard it as a substantial victory for the wide and common-sense doctrine that a municipality should be able to check the ruin of residential sections and to encourage the right sort of development. Judge Sutherland, who delivered the opinion, even quoted with approval the apothegm that "a nuisance may be a right thing in the wrong place, like a pig in the parlor instead of in the barnyard."

Congress Can Limit Prescriptions

FIVE judges of the United States Supreme Court uphold the Constitutionality of the law which limits the quantity of medicinal whisky which physicians may prescribe.

This means that there is nothing to prevent Congress from substituting its judgment for the judgment of the individual physician in deciding to what extent alcohol is necessary or valuable as a medicine.

From this decision four judges of the Supreme Court record their dissent.

Among the majority are two judges most widely known for their liberal views—the oldest member of the Court in both years and service, Justice Holmes, and the writer of the opinion, Justice Brandeis. The others in the majority are Chief Justice Taft, Justice Van Deventer, and Justice Sanford. In the minority are Justice Sutherland, who wrote the dissenting opinion, Justice McReynolds, Justice Butler, and Justice Stone.

To many physicians this decision will seem to be the Court's approval of an invasion of their right, as scientific men, to be governed by the facts as they understand them and not by the opinion of a political body. What the Supreme Court decided, however, is not whether the judgment of Congress is better than that of the physician, but whether Congress has the right to substitute its opinion—better or worse—for that of the individual physician. In this case the right of Congress rests upon that provision of the Constitution which gives Congress power to make laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the prohibition of the manufacture, sale, and transportation of intoxicating beverages. The remedy, if any is needed, lies, according to this decision, not with the courts, but with Congress. Of course, the Supreme Court would not uphold Congress in carrying the Eighteenth Amendment into execution by unreasonable law. Sufficient medical opinion, however, against the need of whisky as a medicine was laid before Congress to make it clear, in the opinion of the majority of the Court, that the limitation upon prescribing alcohol was not unreasonable.

It is interesting to note that in upholding the provision against prescribing malt liquor the decision of the Supreme Court, in a former case, was unanimous.

The Strike Threat in Canada

ALTHOUGH an average of eighty-five per cent of the 15,000 conductors, trainmen, and yardmen employed on Canadian railroads voted recently for a "peaceful withdrawal from the railroad service," and although international leaders of the railroad brotherhoods are in Montreal watching the situation, it is not generally believed in Canadian Government and railroad circles that a strike will ensue.

Events leading up to the strike vote began in February of this year, when the employees gave notice of a desire to open negotiations for a new wage agreement. The request was for a six per cent increase, to bring Canadian wages on an equality with United States wages for the same classes of work; and the request was also made that in the event of further increases being granted in the United States similar increases should automatically become effective in Canada. It was pointed out that prior to the war Canadian railroad workers received an average of six per cent more than United States workers, and that this differential was really essential on account of higher living costs and exceptional climatic conditions.

The railroad companies declining to meet the request, on the ground that the increases asked were not warranted

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Keystone

Princess Ileana, Queen Marie, and Prince Nicholas of Rumania getting a farewell view of America as they sail for home

either by an advance in living costs or by increased railroad earnings, the employees asked for a board of conciliation and investigation under the Industrial Disputes Act. This board convened in Montreal on September 4. Evidence was presented by both parties. The board filed its report with the Federal Minister of Labor on October 31, finding in favor of the railroads. The men declined to accept the verdict and proceeded to take a strike vote.

It is expected that the next stage of the proceedings will be a series of negotiations between Sir Henry Thornton and E. W. Beattie, Presidents of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway, respectively, and the international brotherhood chiefs, at which the Federal Minister of Labor will probably also sit in; and it is believed that a peaceful solution will be arrived at, although the final conclusion will likely depend somewhat upon the result of negotiations now in progress between United States railroads and their employees.

Queen Marie Returns Home

THE critical illness of King Ferdinand of Rumania made it necessary for Queen Marie to cut short her visit to the United States. She is conceded to be the most forceful political personality in Rumania, and a series of problems evidently demanded her attention.

First of all, there is the question of the succession to the Rumanian throne. The hereditary Crown Prince, Carol, renounced his right to power, in order to make an alliance which the royal family disapproved; and his personal life in Italy and France has given rise to gossip throughout Europe. But in Rumania, particularly in army circles, he still has a strong following. It was feared that the death of his father, if it should occur, might lead to his return to Rumania and to a military movement to place him on the throne. Further, apparently there is fear of Communistic agitation.

These complexities of the Rumanian situation are of slight concern to the United States. But what is of concern is the sudden termination of the visit of Queen Marie. By thoughtful people that will be regretted. Her visit was seriously undertaken, and before she arrived there was sincere interest in her coming. She had some bad advisers, and her first appearances and messages had the reverse of the effect that was desired. But early errors of judgment were being corrected, and gradually the United States was forming a new and revised impression. Queen Marie had wished to study industrial and political and social organization in the United States and to take back to Rumania the principles which she found adaptable to the needs of her people. Her disturbed stay and its sudden end must have made impossible the realization of this purpose. It is unfortunate that a plan earnestly conceived should have been so quickly and thoughtlessly defeated.

The Jews and the Arabs

THE idealism and fine sentiment in the Zionist idea of making Palestine a national home and country for Jews has a large appeal. Whether the plan is practical or visionary is fairly open to debate and diverse opinions. It is often said that of the Jews that will contribute to a Zionist fund few want to live in Palestine.

Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, presumably in his capacity as a trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, has lately studied this question on the spot, and answers it negatively and positively. In brief, Dr. Pritchett states that the movement is visionary, and that it will bring about more bitterness than now exists between the Arabs and the Jews. Economically, he thinks, it will not work; the Arabs toil endlessly for a meager living; as Mohammedans they hate the Jews, and will not help them; the effort of the British, who have the Palestine mandate, is only resulting in enormous cost with little gain; the enterprise is artificial; "the inherent poverty of the country, its lack of resources, the absence of an industrial life, operate to make futile the economic success of such an effort."

Naturally, Dr. Pritchett's assertions

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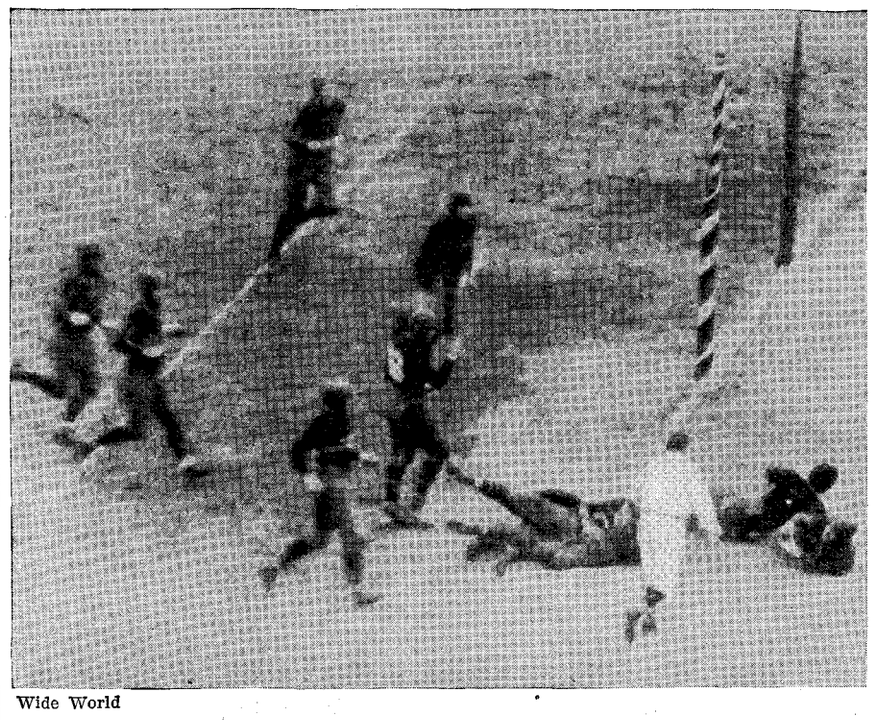
have caused earnest protests. Rabbi Wise, of New York, and Dr. Weizmann, world head of Zionism, are prominent in support of that cause. On the other hand, Henry Morgenthau, formerly American Ambassador to Turkey and a Jew, declares himself completely in accord with Dr. Pritchett and considers Zionism "the most stupendous fallacy in Jewish history."

Dr. Wise thought the report disheartening and commented bitterly that he supposed that the Carnegie Endowment was for international peace rather than to foment strife and deepen misunderstanding. Dr. Weizmann asserted that Palestine had the climate and potentialities of southern California and that peace exists between Jew and Arab. Mr. Samuel Untermyer said that Zionism is not a "religious or political undertaking, and that the relations between the Arab and Jewish populations were never so cordial as they now are."

Doubtless this is but the beginning of a discussion that will continue for a long time and with earnestness, not to say acerbity.



Wide World

If football exists for the spectator, the Army-Navy game at Chicago on November 27 was the greatest ever. There was plenty of scoring. The defense of each eleven was inadequate to cope with the other's offense. The end was a tie, 21-21. This picture was telephoned from Chicago to New York, and exhibits the improvement in technique over the pictures first sent by wire. It shows the first touchdown of the game, scored by Navy

China and the Rights of Foreigners

TWELVE nations have told China that she must bring order into her own affairs and modernize her judicial system before they can think of giving up the extra-territorial rights of their citizens in her territory. Under existing treaties, these rights mean that their citizens are not subject to Chinese laws, but to the jurisdiction of their own officials in China. And a former Chinese Premier and Minister of Justice, Dr. Wang Chung-hui, one of the most eminent of Chinese jurists, has given his adherence to the opinion.

This is the result of the complicated and delicate task which the Commission on Extra-territorial Jurisdiction in China has carried through in the midst of the Chinese civil war during the past year. Mr. Silas H. Strawn, the American representative, was chairman of the Commission, whose joint report has just been made public. The investigation made by the Commission was authorized at the Washington Conference in 1922. The upshot of the careful study then undertaken is that China does not yet possess a legal system to which either Americans or Europeans can agree to submit themselves. The Commission makes a series of suggestions for reform of the legislative and judicial structure of China, in consideration of which the present rights of foreigners might progressively be surrendered. But, in view of the chaotic state of political affairs in China, no one can say when such reforms might be put into effect.

The report repeats the well-known fact that the rule of military chieftains has supplanted the control of the country by the administration at Peking, which is too weak and poor to make its will effective even if it were inclined to act on the recommendations of the Commission. And the fact that a Chinese jurist signs the report seems sufficient proof that it is well based. If the Chinese accept his view, it is an admission that the country is not ready to take over the supervision of all foreigners. If they reject it, that is evidence that the Government at Peking, by which he was made China's delegate, is not representative of the country. In either case, there is no basis for the surrender now of extra-territorial privileges.

Under existing conditions, there are only two things for foreigners in China to do. One is to withdraw from the country. The Chinese themselves would be the first to regret that course if any one proposed it seriously. The other is to maintain the position they now have legally, and wait until their representatives can deal with some Government in China which can give real force to any decisions and agreements it may make.

Our Dispute with Mexico

A Case for a Court

A DIFFERENCE of opinion between neighbors can sometimes be settled by conversation. When the difference is too great or the issues at stake too serious for that, it is necessary for them to get some impartial person to decide the question or else take it to court—if they are to avoid a fight.

Our difference with Mexico over the meaning and equity of the Mexican laws affecting the property rights of foreigners appears to be of that order. We have been discussing the case with Mexico for several years in one form or another, and we have come to no conclusion. Each side stands firm in its position, with no prospect of a compromise agreement.

The trouble arises from the terms of the new Mexican Constitution of 1917 and of the laws putting it into effect. The interests of the United States most seriously concerned are, first, those of the oil companies holding titles to petroleum lands in Mexico, and, second, those of holders of titles to agricultural and grazing lands. Under the law, holders of titles to oil properties acquired before

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the Constitution of 1917 went into force must apply to the Mexican Department of Industry, Labor, and Commerce for confirmation of their titles before January 1, 1927. If the titles are confirmed, they must accept concessions for not more than fifty years from the time they began to work their properties. If they refuse to comply with these rulings, they forfeit their properties to the Mexican Government. Similar principles would apply under the Constitution to other alien property claims in Mexico. Certain of the oil companies—some American and some British—are reported from Mexico City to be complying with the Mexican ruling.

The Government of the United States does not deny the right of Mexico to set the conditions under which a foreigner may acquire property in Mexico. It does contend that the Mexican Government has no right to reach back and alter titles legally acquired before the new regulations were passed. It further contends that the Mexican Government has no right to seize any property legitimately held by foreigners—especially without compensation. It contends that the new Mexican legislation, in principle, does both of these things, that it is consequently "retroactive and confiscatory."

Mexico denies the contentions of the United States. And her Government invites ours to wait and indicate any specific case or cases in which Mexican action violates justice. Assurance is offered that the Mexican Government will be "disposed to repair such violations." In other words, Mexico asks the United States not to assert our principle, but to watch and see how Mexico acts in applying hers. That means to allow a principle we contest to be established, and then hope for the best in individual instances. That would not be a basis for mutual relations which would inspire much confidence.

From Mexican quarters the suggestion has been made that if the United States insists upon its argument the whole matter might be referred to the Hague Court of Arbitration. That suggestion points to a possible way out of the deadlock, but, we believe, not the best way out. What is needed is not simply an adjustment of this particular dispute, but a reliable ruling in international law.

A court of arbitration, like the Hague Tribunal, to which the United States has turned in previous disputes, cannot interpret and determine international law. It can only render impartial decisions, which may serve as useful precedents in similar cases in the future, but which have not the force of law. A court now exists which is competent to rule on questions of international law. It has a certain body of accepted principles with which to work; its opinions are recognized and respected by many governments and most students of international law; its decisions hold good for the future and serve to build up a growing world code. That is the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague.

The fact that the United States does not adhere to the Court as a member is no reason against an appeal to it in such a case as our dispute with Mexico. It is a case which involves other than American rights; British rights, French rights, all foreign property rights in Mexico are equally affected. What is needed is a general decision which will stand. The only existing agency qualified and competent to deliver it is the World Court.

Both for the sake of the principle, which is the chief consideration, and for the sake of the policy and its effect on our relations with all Latin America, the suit of the United States vs. Mexico should go before the World Court. We have a good case, and we believe in its validity and fairness. Why hesitate to plead it before the highest bar of justice?

Washington Is Taxed—Is It Represented?

A RESIDENT of the District of Columbia, referring to the recent editorial, "Voteless Washington," in The Outlook, writes: "Our protest is against the ridiculous fact that in the political center of our Nation the principle of taxation without representation, which created such a storm of opposition at the outset of our National career, is accepted as the natural order of the day."

The order that exists in the District of Columbia is the natural order, though we do not believe that it amounts to taxation without representation. The majority, to say the least, of the residents of the District are directly represented by two Senators and one Representative in Congress. Take, for instance, Mr. Justice Holmes, of the United States Supreme Court. He has been a resident of the District of Columbia for twenty-four years. None the less, he is represented by Senators Gillett and Butler and by the Representative from his district in Massachusetts. There is an old man who has patrolled a certain "beat" since President Lincoln appointed him when he was discharged from the Union army. All that time he has been represented just as other Pennsylvanians were represented. There are persons in the District of Columbia who are not so represented, but their number is comparatively small. They are taxed, but not as persons in the States are taxed. Perhaps half of the expense of administering the affairs of the District of Columbia is paid with money from the Treasury of the United States. Its legal proportion, on what might be called a tax basis, is forty cents to each sixty cents paid by residents of the District, but its indirect expenditures probably bring the actual proportion up to one-half. Citizens' associations and others who undertake to speak for the people of the District contend that the portion paid from the Treasury of the United States should be larger, and perhaps it should.

Undoubtedly, there is a problem here, but the solution does not lie in giving to something like a Common Council of the city of Washington the power to tax all the people of the United States. The country as a whole must, of course, continue to bear a very large share of the expense of the District of Columbia. The present advisory system, recently established through citizens' associations, seems to us a beginning of what may be made a satisfactory arrangement. Perhaps it might do no harm to let the District of Columbia have a Delegate in Congress, as each Territory has—though we do not suppose that those who clamor for the "right" of representation would be satisfied with it.

We see many reasons why the District of Columbia should not be made a vest-pocket State with Senators and Representatives in Congress and the privilege of establishing a Legislature. One is that such an arrangement would defeat the whole purpose of placing the seat of the Federal Government entirely outside the jurisdiction of any State Government—so far as possible outside the influence of State politics. Another is that such a system would be wider open to abuses in the District of Columbia than anywhere else. Still another is that, in our opinion, the great majority of those who live in the District of Columbia do not want any such arrange-

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ment. If, however, a different belief is held by those who regard themselves as wronged citizens of the District of Columbia, they ought to begin a frank campaign for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to take the right of legislation for the District of Columbia out of the hands of Congress and to place it definitely elsewhere.

The Juilliard Musical Foundation

TWO weeks ago we printed an article by Charles Henry Meltzer in criticism of the administration of the fund bequeathed by Mr. Augustus B. Juilliard "for the encouragement and development of music and musicians in this country."

In the meantime the New York "Times" has printed a statement made in consequence of an effort to get an explanation from the officers of the Juilliard Musical Foundation. Mr. Meltzer's quotation of what Dr. Noble, Secretary of the Foundation, had said to him was anonymously declared to be "untrue." This was simply to the effect that Dr. Noble had put his hands into his own pocket to help make the Foundation a going concern. Our readers may be sure that there is no reason for doubting Mr. Meltzer's veracity; but that was a subordinate point, and was, of course, in Dr. Noble's favor. No word of any kind has come to The Outlook from the Foundation itself, and no adequate explanation of the policy of the Foundation has, to our knowledge, been made in any form.

The musical needs of this country are known to all who are well acquainted with musical conditions here. We have many teachers of music, many conservatories of music. But there are no adequate funds available for aiding students who wish to follow the judgment of their own advisers; for the particular encouragement of high talent by means corresponding, for example, to the Prix de Rome; for the performance of compositions by Americans; for the publication of music worthy of publication, though not commercially profitable; for the encouragement of opera, particularly opera in English; for free or low-priced concerts to place music before the public as art is placed before the public in museums; and for other purposes covered by the terms of Mr. Juilliard's will.

So far the outcome seems to be nothing very much, if anything, more than what Mr. Meltzer described as "one more academy, on old lines, . . . in competition with less wealthy institutions and many excellent teachers."

Is it too much to ask that a thorough public accounting of the Juilliard millions be made and a full report be issued with an explanation of policy that the public can understand?

An Artistic Patriot

By LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT

Contributing Editor of The Outlook

A WELL-KNOWN American artist, an Associate of the National Academy, complains in a letter to the New York "Times" that a French artist has been commissioned to paint a mural decoration in a New York high school as a memorial to graduates of the school who were killed in the World War.

> It is deplorable [he says] to find that a painting designed to commemorate dead American soldiers was executed by a foreigner. We have in our land many fully equipped artists, acknowledged to be able to hold their own with any artists in the world. . . . Is it not high time that the indiscriminate enthusiasm of the American for the foreign article, good or bad, should be shelved?

Admirable patriotism this! It must delight the spirit of Henry Clay, the great apostle of the philosophy of high tariffs, to which he gave the pulse-quickening name of "the American System." By all means let one hundred per cent patriots think only American thoughts, admire only American art, and peruse only American publications. Down with the old notion that arts and letters are universal and know no temporal, geographical, or political limitations!

The artist who complains to the "Times," and who, I hope, will be the leader of our new movement for artistic patriotism, was born in England and was educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham. This, however, was due to circumstances over which he had no control. We must forgive him, for he came to the United States as soon as he could. But why, oh, why, did he enroll himself as a student at Julien's Académie and the École des Beaux Arts in Paris? This will be thrown in the faces of us patriots by the unregenerate who wish to scoff at the new patriotism.

That there is need for the new patriotism must be evident to any one who stops to think for a moment. There are unpatriotic New Yorkers who import sculptures by Rodin when they might go down to Astor Place and gaze on the truly American statue of "Sunset" Cox, erected by loyal employees of the Post Office Department. There is nothing of "the thinker" about *that* statue, thank goodness! The other day I saw in the window of a Third Avenue second-hand shop a lovely "Rogers Group" tagged with a ridiculous price; and yet rich Americans go over to Athens and pay fortunes for a piece of dirty, broken marble by a dead old Greek named Phidias! Can you beat it?

Moreover, this lack of patriotism displays itself not merely in pictorial and plastic art but in the domains of literature and music. Some misguided educators have recently imported Sir Gilbert Murray from England to lecture on the somewhat stale productions of two hoary dramatists, Æschylus and Euripides, whoever they may be. And the time thus misspent might be devoted to "Abie's Irish Rose," the greatest American play of the century. Many thoughtless Americans still buy the novels of Galsworthy or Turgenev when they ought to be adding to the royalties of Sinclair Lewis.

In music the situation is even worse. We flock to hear Fritz Kreisler when we might be contented with the fiddling of the genius discovered by Mr. Henry Ford a few months ago, "the plain old uncle" from Maine, to use Emerson's appellation for Socrates. Recently an orchestra from Philadelphia, under the leadership of a man born in England and bearing the characteristic British name of Leopold Stokowski, gave a concert in New York, and the entire program was made up of the compositions of one Sebastian Bach. Now I am told that Bach is a foreigner, and a German at that. Wouldn't this jar you? What we ought to have had was a concert of the works of Irving Berlin conducted by Roger Kahn—a truly American concert.

But why go on? It clearly appears that the artist who has written to the "Times" in behalf of American art for Americans has performed a courageous, much-needed, and patriotic duty.

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Japan's Emancipation Proclamation

Buddhist and Christian Join Together to Revive an Ancient Law Against Slavery

By a Special Correspondent of The Outlook

ALTHOUGH a condition of slavery is not recognized or tolerated in Japan, there has existed from time immemorial a class of people, the geisha or licensed women, whose condition is that of slavery—legally provided for—of the worst type. For years the leaders of various purity movements throughout the Empire have filed petitions with the Imperial Diet for the abolition of the system, but up to quite recently with little success. True, many members of the Diet support the cause of emancipation with genuine earnestness, but, strange as it may seem, many more are opposed to any serious reform.

Within the last few months, however, the Government, more enlightened than the Diet, has adopted the course, all too seldom followed, of seeking to enforce laws already in existence rather than enact new ones. When investigation was made, the remarkable fact was discovered that so early as 1872 the Imperial Government had passed a law for the emancipation of all prostitute women.

This ordinance ruled that it had been contrary to the Imperial policy from ancient times that a human being should be sold for life or a certain period, or be treated cruelly by the person who bought the said human being, because such transaction was a plain violation of the law of humanity. "In recent years, however," the ordinance continued, "there have been many cases of such violence under the name of 'apprenticeship' and the like. This is, in substance, slavery. It is hereby decreed that all prostitute women and other persons who have been sold for money shall be set free, and that no contract pertaining to such employment shall be considered valid."

SUCH an ordinance would seem to be explicit enough, but, lest there should be any doubt whatever in the public mind, Shimpei Eto, the then Minister of Justice, supplemented the Imperial ordinance by an "explanation," in which he pointed out that the Imperial ordinance in question was but a confirmation of the ancient Imperial legislation, in accordance with which whatever amount of money had been spent for such illegal transactions as those enumerated in the ordinance would be considered as money stolen, and confiscated, accordingly, to the Imperial Government.

"The prostitute woman, or a woman who is called 'geisha,'" Shimpei Eto continued, "is a human being who has debased herself to the condition of a horse or an ox. No subject of the Empire shall longer engage in such traffic. All the old contracts shall be invalid. No woman shall be required to pay back such money. A person who has adopted another person's daughter in consideration of money and has employed her as a prostitute shall be considered as an offender against the law. A transaction of this nature is exactly the same as slavery, which is prohibited by Imperial ordinance."

In spite of the explicit nature of these laws, they quickly fell into desuetude and were largely forgotten. The condition of the geisha became more and more one of complete slavery until the situation as it still exists to-day was reached. The "licensed quarters" are like fortified castles, from which there is no escape for the girls kept in custody. They are not allowed even to take a walk outside the building, while the law sees to it that they cannot make good their escape by declaring that, if any one of these girls contrives to get away, she is bound, before she can free herself, to redeem her debt to the house. This debt is generally so large as to prevent all possibility of its discharge, and is deliberately fostered by the proprietors for this purpose.

THE Salvation Army was the first to raise the banner and open a campaign for freedom. Soldiers of the Army boldly marched into the licensed district and declared themselves ready to receive any girl who sought to escape from her employers. Hitherto the practice had been, in the case of such "runaway slaves," for the licensed trade to appeal to the police, who would seize the fugitive and restore her to her employer. Under the new ordinance just issued by the Imperial Government and based on the old forgotten law of 1872, the police all over the country are instructed that no licensed woman shall in the future be arrested when she has run away, even if her employer applies for her arrest.

This important legislation is regarded as "partial emancipation," because every licensed woman is thus given at least an opportunity to stay away if she can get away. Theoretically she is still bound to pay her debt, and the law—quite illegally, according to the ordinance of 1872—protects the creditor, but stops short of imprisonment, as no subject of the Emperor can be sent to prison for debt.

This action on the part of the Government, half measure as it is, has given a great impetus to the emancipation movement throughout the country. Much publicity is being given to the matter, and the public conscience is being widely stirred by the revelations which are being made. Enlightened public opinion in Japan is indeed coming to realize that no country which regards a girl child as a legitimate asset of its parents or guardians, to be sold into bondage if desired, can hope to take front rank among the nations.

A NEW development occurred recently, when the Christian leaders were joined by the Buddhists of the Progressive School, and also by school authorities and the presidents of universities, both public and private, all uniting in a demand for reform and the strict enforcement of the ordinance of fifty years ago.

The new Director of the Police Bureau in the Central Government is generally believed to be progressive. At a recent conference of local police chiefs he invited a free discussion of the whole question without any reserve, and still more far-reaching action is anticipated in the near future.

One of the great difficulties in the way, according to the police authorities, is the deplorable fact that the control and license of prostitution has become one of the most important instruments for the detection of crime. It is for this reason that the police contend it will be impossible to abolish the system at once. Almost every criminal and thief spends the money stolen on dissipation. The police are therefore sure, they claim, to get clues by visiting the licensed quarter. Another argument advanced against abolition is that the practice produces a substantial revenue for the state. It is generally believed, however, that a growing sense of public decency will prevent any serious weight being given to this consideration.

On the whole the outlook for the slaves of Japan is brighter than it has ever been. As one well-known writer has put it, "The blessed word emancipation is running through the underworld of Japan and arousing hopes such as no citizen of this *gehenna* ever dared entertain before."

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On David Morton's "Harvest"

By CLIFFORD BRAGDON

He has a tender knowledge of the night,
When things are pale and beautiful and still,
When ghostly memories float up and fill
The mind with magic and a grave delight.
There is no winter, no impassioned pain,
No burning noonday sun upon the sand,
But there is evening over all the land,
And there is peace and fragrant April rain.
The world is weary of the glare and heat
Of ordinary day and there has been,
I think, too much of shouting in the street.
Yet here in quiet places, one voice sings
The beauty and the wonder he has seen,
And takes communion with all lovely things.

Secret Files

By ERNEST W. MANDEVILLE

"PROHIBITION is a joke in New Jersey."

At least such seems to be the general opinion of approximately ninety out of one hundred commuters from that State to New York City who were queried on the subject by the writer.

The majority of these opinions, without a doubt, were based upon knowledge of the well-known and widespread violations of the Volstead Act. They do not, by any means, represent a judicial comparison of present conditions in that State with those of ten or fifteen years ago.

But the opinion does exist. There have been and are many violations of the Prohibition Law. New Jersey is a long way from being dry. Let us examine one of the chief causes of this condition, and hence one of the main reasons for the popular opinion expressed above.

"It is impossible for me to stop any of the important bootleg activities. I can't get past the higher-ups," said Captain Jesse L. Thompson, until very recently the Federal Prohibition Administrator for the State of New Jersey. This statement was made to the writer by Captain Thompson about a month before he obtained his requested transfer to another district.

New Jersey has been particularly fortunate during the past year in having two honest, able, and energetic Federal enforcement chiefs—Captain Thompson, just retired, and Colonel Ira L. Reeves, the new Administrator.

Captain Thompson tried his very best to enforce the law without fear or favor, and I feel sure that Colonel Reeves will carry on the effort. It is not the purpose of this article to embarrass the work of the present Administrator or to report on the conditions since he took office a few weeks ago. Rather, it is to make public certain documentary evidence which will graphically describe the conditions his predecessor faced during his year in office. One reason at least may thus be made clear as to why public opinion almost unanimously echoes the words, "Prohibition is a joke in New Jersey."

Nor is it solely a New Jersey matter, either in the opinions held by the average citizen or the obstacles towards the enforcement of the law met by the average Prohibition Administrator. In all probability, a very similar story could be told by Federal chiefs in other parts of the country.

CAPTAIN JESSE L. THOMPSON is a retired army officer who was disabled by service overseas. He came to New Jersey with one foot, one lung, and one bad heart. But he worked harder than any three of his men, not only in the office by day, but out in the field on raids by night. With only one-half of normal breathing capacity, with distinct orders from his physician that he should not engage in any rough or exciting work, he personally led raid after raid into the large brewery yards guarded by groups of thugs, simply because some one had to take the lead in order to get anything done. In one raid he lost his cork foot, but I doubt very much if that stopped the attack of Captain Thompson.

Naturally, during his year in New Jersey, he got quantities of evidence, but there the attack seemed to stop.

"When I came here, there were four thousand cases untried," he said to me. "I had them all *nolle prossed* in order to clear the decks for action. Now another five thousand have mounted up.

"If a case is made to-day," he said in September, 1926, "under the present procedure, it will not be reached on the docket before 1929. By that time, if we can judge from the frequent changes in the prohibition organization in the past, there will not be a single witness available to support the Government's case."

In the letter dated September 20, 1926, Captain Thompson wrote to his superior, Mr. T. J. Cavanaugh, Prohibition Administrator at Philadelphia, as follows:

"Primarily, prohibition enforcement in New Jersey is clearly up to the Prohibition Unit operating therein, for, while the State has a law called the Hobart Act, they do not attempt to enforce either it or the National Prohibition Act, and all of the elective bodies in this State, including his Excellency Governor Harry A. Moore, United States Senators Edge and Edwards, and all of their appointees, including county prosecutors and judges, were all elected and appointed on the so-called light-wines-and-beer platform. In a recent speech of the Chief of the State Con-

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Jesse L. Thompson

stabulary, he emphasized the fact that prohibition enforcement was entirely up to the National prohibition officers, and not to the State Troopers, as they had plenty of employment other than looking after the violators of the liquor law.

"There is to my mind not close enough inspection or supervision of the public institutions, particularly in this State, for, as I have stated elsewhere in this letter, all the public officials are notoriously wet in this State, and I believe that you will find upon investigation that there are more than one hundred thousand gallons of grain alcohol dispensed monthly to the public institutions in this State, which is tax-free alcohol. This class of withdrawals is entirely under the Collectors of Internal Revenue, and it is recommended that this be immediately remedied and that the withdrawal of tax-free alcohol be transferred to the Prohibition Administrator, who should have the right of approval or disapproval and also the amount to be issued to the various institutions, instead of the Collector who now has that power."

Captain Thompson then points out the fact that a county judge in New Jersey receives a salary of $16,000 a year, while the overworked judge of the Federal courts receives only $7,500 per year. He also contends that the bootleggers have all the best of it when a case actually does come to trial. He claims that the defendants can pay $5,000 counsel fee for each case, while the United States District Attorney receives only $7,000 for the year's work and his assistants only about $3,000 a year. The defendant, therefore, he claims, has a great advantage over the District Attorney, who presents the Government's case, "due to the fact that he has made a thorough review of the case and the law in connection therewith, while the District Attorney or his assistant is severely handicapped because of the many hundred cases that he has to prepare briefs on with an entirely inadequate staff to help him."

It was not only the lack of court facilities and the lack of co-operation from public officials that hampered Captain Thompson in his task of enforcing the law. Witness the following letter, a photostat copy of which is in the possession of The Outlook editors, and part of which is reproduced on this week's cover:

March 6, 1926.

Mr. Wm. G. Murdock,
Prohibition Administrator,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Dear Sir:

I am writing to you to personally acquaint you of certain pertinent facts as to the conditions regarding the enforcement of prohibition in the State of New Jersey.

When I came to Newark on October 26, 1925, to investigate conditions of the office and agents I at that time reported to you certain things which should be corrected and of sharp practices, as I saw it, of unlawful methods in the management of the supervision of this office and agents. Upon my return to Newark as Deputy Administrator for the Fifth District on November 15, 1925, and particularly since I have moved here, I have become acquainted with facts from no uncertain sources that all, with the exception of three agents, are under the control and domination of the wet forces of New Jersey and are receiving their orders from that organization rather than from the officials of the Prohibition Department—and in addition to that certain emoluments and remuneration. To detect them in this act is an impossibility, due to the fact that all concerned would be guilty of conspiracy. And the only method that I can see and recommend is that all the agents, with the exception of these three men, be discharged from the service, as their effectiveness is questionable. But, of course, there can be a certain amount of results obtained as long as it does not interfere with this machine or with the plans of the organization to which these men are subservient and I am merely acquainting you with these facts, so that you will understand the situation and take such action on the premises as you may deem necessary.

On February 5th, three of my agents, inadvertently it seems, went into a saloon owned by a member of this organization and bought several rounds of drinks and then seized the place, taking out more than a truckload of assorted liquors, and the case, I presumed, had gone through and the liquors had been submitted to the Chemist for analysis. Upon the 2nd instant, Mr. C. P. Connolly, legal adviser, came to me and reported that, as I had directed both criminal and padlock proceedings against this place, he went to the files to get the necessary data and found the case missing from the files. I at once called Mr. —— into the office and told him in no uncertain terms that I would take drastic action in this case if it was not immediately produced. When he demurred and stated that the case was no doubt mislaid and would be found in the course of the day where one of the girls had evidently mislaid it. However, I did not take this for a fact, but went out to lunch with the intention of taking a train the following morning and coming to you and demanding ——'s removal from the service, as I knew for some unknown reason that he had taken this case and tried to suppress the evidence, thinking it would be overlooked, or forgotten perhaps. When I returned from lunch, Mr. —— came to me with tears running down his cheeks and confessed that he had removed this case from the files and had placed it

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in his desk, only temporarily, and that he did this at the request and pleadings of the defendant and certain influential men of New Jersey, and that it was due to the fact that this man was about to receive some degree in a fraternal organization. I reprimanded Mr. —— very severely for his action and asked him why he had not come to me and told me candidly what he wished done and that, if it was not contrary to my obligations to my superior officers and to my oath of office, and if only for humanitarian reasons, I would have consented to have held this case up for a few days, and he replied that, knowing my character, he was afraid that I would not consent and that was the reason he committed this act. And should he not have come to me voluntarily and of his own volition, I would have certainly demanded his immediate resignation from the service. That, I hope, will be a lesson to him in so far as doing a willful act of this sort, but I will never be satisfied in my mind of his loyalty to the enforcement of the law, or to me in so far as it conflicts with the precepts of his organization—and neither will any of the other agents, with the exception of the three which I have previously mentioned.

To substantiate my belief in this, I know that the four South Jersey agents raided a warehouse on Baltic Avenue, Atlantic City, on the night of February 26, belonging to one ——, finding 300 cases of intoxicating liquor in that warehouse, and that it was released for a cash consideration of $2,000. I know that one of the agents, whom I have discharged, on the 4th inst. sent a telegram to certain violators and leaders of the whisky interests in Atlantic City, and I have a copy of the message, and for that particular reason I have never been able either in Atlantic City or this State to reach some of the largest violators that are operating in New Jersey.

I have ordered all of the South Jersey agents to northern Jersey, with post of duty being established here, and in this manner it will be possible to obtain a certain amount of enforcement, but not to the extent that I would like and neither will I be satisfied, but it will be the best that I can accomplish with these conditions, which I have enumerated, confronting me.

On Monday, March 1st, I directed two agents to proceed to Atlantic City and to station themselves in the railroad yards, as I had positive information, which I had already communicated to your office also, regarding violations of a brewery, and also that there were two car-loads of beer to be brought in and unloaded in Atlantic City, and notwithstanding these orders, the two car-loads of beer were unloaded there Monday night and, in addition, there were two loaded, one of which I apprehended at Secaucus, New Jersey, on Friday, March 5th, and I have now in my possession in the Eagle Warehouse in this city, which proves beyond any question in my mind that this beer could not have been unloaded or shipped in this amount without the knowledge and consent of the two agents, as the bill of lading proves that the beer came from Atlantic City, and my two agents were on duty in that vicinity at the time it was loaded and shipped.

I am submitting this information to you for your consideration and study, and I should like to come to Philadelphia, at your convenience, and have a personal conversation with you regarding the solution, if there is any, to remedy this situation. I should further like to state that all of these men whom I have mentioned are agents old in service, having served under two or possibly more Directors of Prohibition in this State.

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) JESSE L. THOMPSON,
Deputy Administrator, 5th District.

This was followed on March 29th by the following telegram:

Major W. G. Murdock,
Federal Prohibition Administrator,
219 North Broad Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Agent XYZ suspended from duty on March fifteenth, and his immediate dismissal from the service is recommended for grafting and for accepting bribes. And upon the twenty-sixth instant XYZ reported to this office on leave granted by you until April first, notwithstanding my recommendation regarding this man's suspension and dismissal, and the fact that I had taken this man's credentials away from him. Unless this leave is revoked and his dismissal made effective at once my resignation is hereby tendered, effective this date. Answer.

JESSE L. THOMPSON,
Deputy Prohibition Administrator.

CAPTAIN THOMPSON then took the matter even higher up, and received kind words: "Stick to it. You are the kind of man we want," etc., in reply, punctuated with reassuring pats on the back.

But the situation did not change.

On May 3, 1926, he wrote to the Philadelphia office, listing the names of nine agents, with the following comment:

"There is sufficient evidence, to my mind, to convict every one of the above-named agents, and after six months' close observation I am perfectly satisfied beyond a doubt that, with the exception of —— ——, these agents were receiving money from saloon-keepers' associations and the brewery interests for protection in this State, and it is earnestly recommended by me that none of the above agents ever be accepted in any Government position, with the exception of —— ——, and I desire this letter or a copy thereof to be placed on file as part of their records in the office of the Director of Prohibition, Washington, D. C."

On May 6, 1926, he wrote to Roy A. Haynes, Esq., Prohibition Commissioner at Washington, D. C., as follows:

Now, regarding Mr. ——, Commissioner, I would indeed have gladly helped you out by asking for his reinstatement, but there is too much against him, and in fact against every other agent who has been on duty in this office prior to my taking over this office. I have studied these men night and day, and there are many things that showed their unfitness for further retention in the service. One of the most outstanding facts is that the five agents whom I let out for the good of the service have been in charge of permit work and investigations of drug stores in Hudson County for the past few years, and there has been during the last month more than one hundred and twenty-five indictments drawn up against the doctors and druggists of Hudson County. And that in itself, if for no other reason than inefficiency, would show that these agents are unfit for duty in the Prohibition Department, as it shows they did not begin to carry out their duties in their inspection work as they should have done. Nor, Commissioner, have I any doubt in my mind about their receiving *graft*, both individually and collectively. And, in addition to that, they were used by the political parties as a lever to collect campaign funds, and, as I have impressed upon you verbally and written, this is not a new thing but originated with the advent of prohibition and the appointment of enforcement agents and Administrators from and by the local authorities and was caused by the officials seeing the great source of revenue from the liquor interests in allowing them to operate.

With reference to building up my organization in New Jersey, I am going about it very slowly, and I am going to make a thorough investigation and satisfy myself as to the honesty of the men I am recommending for appointment and learn their object in coming into this work, and they must satisfy me that they are going to enforce the law without fear, favor or partiality, and I am going to do my damnedest to close some of these open bars in New Jersey and to stop this wholesale brewery trade that has been going on since the advent of prohibition. And if I cannot do it with the

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force of men that I have in mind, I am going back West with Horace Greeley.

He went West this fall.

"I found that I couldn't get at any of the bootleggers connected with the machine. Their protection was too strong and powerful. Leading an army into battle with the majority of soldiers traitors in the pay of the enemy, is too much for me," were a few of his parting words.

The Sensational Discoveries of Dr. Pavloff

By Jerome Davis

I HAVE just visited again the laboratories of Ivan Petrovitch Pavloff in Leningrad, and learned from him at first hand about his sensational discoveries. As every one knows, he is without question the greatest physiologist in the world; even prior to the Revolution he had been awarded the Nobel prize. America is well aware of his earlier experiments on dogs. It does not perhaps know of his more recent investigations regarding the nature of sleep; his proof of the existence of trophic nerves functioning in the interests of the whole body and controlling the amount of material used by each organ; and, finally, of his research regarding the inheritance of acquired characteristics.

To see Pavloff one would not suspect that he is already seventy-six years old—he looks nearer sixty. His physique is so vigorous that he not only continues to perform experiments personally, as of old, but plays an enthusiastic game of Russian ball. Besides his passionate devotion to the laboratory he is very productive in the literary field, writing many articles and books. Only this year he completed a text in physiology which will soon be published in English. He also continues to give lectures at the university, numbering among his auditors students from all over the world. Among them I found an American, Dr. W. H. Gantt, who as Chief of the Petrograd Division of the American Relief Administration had become so much interested that he has been staying on ever since.

The latest discoveries of Pavloff have been made in the midst of perhaps the greatest difficulties that any modern scientist has ever faced. For example, on my prior visit to him, in the summer of 1921, it was at the height of the famine, and there was little or no wood with which to heat his laboratory, so that frequently the temperature fell to a point which made it impossible to continue his experiments, especially when they involved operations on dogs. Many of his assistants were working with little or no salary and were eking out a meager existence by selling their personal belongings or doing manual labor. At that time one of his associates, who was making experiments on the inheritance of acquired characteristics, received only six dollars a month salary plus food rations, and his clothes were nothing but so many colored patches. When the whole city was in darkness, Pavloff continued to work by the light of shavings of wood. It must not be thought that the Soviet Government has been unkind to him; on the contrary, it has treated him with exceptional courtesy. His beautiful apartment he continues to use rent free, and several years ago the Government gave him fifteen hundred dollars to visit America. Nevertheless the lot of a scientist in a land of revolution is not likely to be entirely comfortable. Once in the early days of the seizure of power bullets actually entered his laboratory while he was lecturing. One son, whom he thought exceptionally gifted and who he hoped would carry on his scientific work, was killed while fighting in the ranks of the White Army, another was exiled. Often during the years 1919–20 his wife had to sell part of her personal belongings to supplement the scanty family rations. At the present time all this is changed, and professors are existing comfortably, although not according to American standards of living.

The fact is the entire life of Pavloff is a tribute to his unconquerable determination to overcome obstacles, a characteristic which seems common to most great inventors. The son of a village priest, he was born at Rjäsan, September 14, 1849. The father was determined that the boy should become a great religious leader, and until the age of twenty he was educated in a school for priests. About this time he fell under the influence of some Russian intellectuals and lost all his faith. He then took up the study of medicine, graduating from a Russian university and spending two post-graduate years in Germany; but it was not until his forty-eighth year that he was finally appointed Professor of Physiology at the Military Academy of St. Petersburg.

During these early days while experimenting on dogs he was so fearful that his results might be jeopardized by the wretched laboratory conditions or by the carelessness of his assistants that he used to take the dogs to his small flat, where they shared equally the comforts of home with a wife and four small children.

After winning success and more ample financial assistance, he constructed one of the most interesting and original laboratories in the world, which, although begun before the World War, was completed by the Soviet Government. He has actually built a place which is insulated from every possible undesired stimuli whether of sight or sound. In the experiment rooms not the slightest jar or the faintest echo from outside can affect the reaction of his animals. The entire building is surrounded with a sawdust moat many feet in depth which neutralizes any vibration from the street. His eight laboratories are corner rooms widely separated from one another. To prevent any possible disturbance from above or below there is an intervening floor between each laboratory and the next one above it. The entire place is much more carefully protected than any prison in the United States, for the walls of each room are two feet thick, of solid cement, and admission is through double iron doors lined with wood and padded with heavy rubber, thus resembling a bank vault rather than a laboratory. Inside each room is a second vault for the living dog. Here the animal is separated from the operator by two additional walls each eight inches thick. Between the walls there is an air jacket six inches deep. The inner concrete cell is not in contact with the outer shell at all, being suspended from the roof by iron hooks. The doors to this inner cell are likewise built of cement six inches thick and padded with rubber. Naturally, the animals are not kept permanently confined in this space, but it has been found that the available air supply is ample for all ordinary experiments.

When the doors finally close in on a

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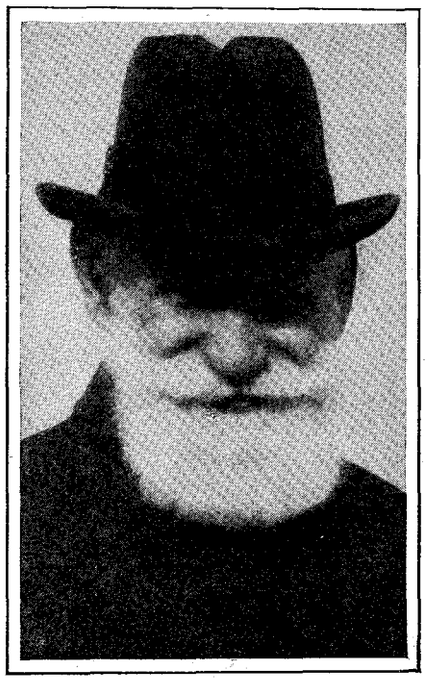
dog, he is cut off from sight or sound of the outer world. However, the operator sitting in the outside room can see his every movement through a periscope. Furthermore, each cell is completely equipped with electricity, so that by the mere pressure of a button any desired stimulus may be given to the dog. He may receive an electric shock, or a flash from any one of many colored lights; he may hear a myriad variety of sounds all the way from a whistle to a metronome; finally, he may receive hot or cold sensations.

Since in most of the experiments food is finally given, the response of the dog can be calculated from the flow of his saliva. A glass receptacle about twice the size of a thimble is attached to the salivary glands (parotid fistula). The amount of saliva is registered in one-tenth drops on a mercury tube in the outside room, which in turn is registered on a revolving electric drum. By means of this experiment Pavloff proved that he could make the mouth water from almost any stimulus, even a painful electric shock, if it was regularly followed by a pleasurable morsel of food.

He has now gone further and proved that the brain is not equipped with fixed and changeless little paths along which our thoughts always run, but that it is rather a mosaic of inhibiting and exciting points which are undergoing constant change, depending upon one's experience. Neurasthenia can be produced in a dog by repeating an experiment too often, thus not giving an opportunity for the brain cells to rest or by presenting the dog with a problem which is too difficult for him to solve. Thus if two lights differing only slightly in intensity are shown at various times to a dog, the brighter one followed by food and the other not, he will become confused and show signs of neurasthenia. This implies for human beings that we should not do the same type of work steadily without a chance for rest or change and that worrying over a problem we cannot solve is sure to bring on an attack of neurasthenia.

Nor have the experiments in recent years been exclusively carried on with dogs. One of Dr. Pavloff's assistants, Dr. Krasnogarsky, has been continuing the work on children from one to five years of age. The child is placed flat on its back on a table, with a suction cup fitted over the opening of the parotid duct. By the pressure of a button the doctor can release a chocolate confection into the mouth of the child. Various stimuli—such as sounds and lights—as in the case of the dog, can be used prior to giving the chocolate, and the child soon begins to expect food as soon as he hears or sees them. It takes from thirty to one hundred trials before a dog begins to expect food after seeing a flash of light, but a child will react after only ten to twenty-five trials. The dog, however, is able to differentiate much better than the child, especially in sound and sense stimuli. It has been found that a



Ivan Petrovitch Pavloff

child under two weeks cannot develop a conditioned reflex, nor until seven months of age can he distinguish between red and white lights, and not until the eighth month does he distinguish between the odor of camphor and that of cologne.

Dr. Pavloff has also recently made some significant discoveries regarding sleep. In the past it has been thought that sleep was something entirely different from the waking state. Pavloff has proved that whether we are asleep or awake we are in the same bodily condition; the only difference is as to the number of centers which are inhibited. Any one who is studying so concentratedly that he does not hear a dog bark or his roommate talk has temporarily inhibited the centers of sound. All that sleep does is to inhibit a few more centers. Thus when we are asleep inhibition predominates, while when we are awake irritation or stimulation of centers predominates. A dog in Pavloff's cement cell can be put to sleep very quickly by the reiteration of one particular sound. There is inhibition of all other centers, and the brain spot which responds to the noise soon becomes tired.

Perhaps the most interesting of his recent discoveries has been concerned with the inheritance of acquired characteristics. Since Dr. Pavloff had found that he could teach almost any animal to run for food at the sound of a bell but that it took a large number of trials for them to learn the habit, it occurred to him to discover whether this number could be reduced in successive generations. White mice were selected for the experiment, because they breed faster than others. Males and females were kept in separate cages, so that the breeding could be more easily regulated, and each new generation did not hear the bell until they were six weeks old and capable of being in a cage by themselves. It took the first generation three hundred trials to learn the habit, the second generation took one hundred, the third thirty, the fourth ten, and the fifth only five.

These results were thought at first by his assistants to prove beyond a shadow of a doubt the inheritance of acquired characteristics. However, Dr. Pavloff was not satisfied with the conclusions, and looked about to see if he could not discover a flaw in his method. At once it occurred to him that, since the feeding had all been done by hand, it was conceivable that the decrease in the time it took to learn the habit of responding to the bell might be attributed to domestication rather than to inheritance. Acting on this theory, a mechanism was perfected by which the ringing of the bell and the feeding of the mice were all done by electricity. The mice are now in the eleventh generation, but the results are not yet conclusive, because they have been fed so well that the bell now acts merely to wake them up, and not necessarily to make them run for food.

However, the preponderance of evidence seems to point in the direction of the inheritance to some degree, at least, of acquired characteristics. If this is later definitely established by further proof, it will mean that a race of people which is trained generation after generation in some particular branch of activity, let us say to learn to read, will in the course of a hundred generations acquire the habit with less effort than was possible at first.

This has enormous consequences for the human race. It means that, no matter how backward any race, provided it is willing to toil painstakingly for centuries, it may increase its native inherent equipment to the point where other races once were and that there is no limit to the potential possibilities for improvement.

Leningrad, Russia.

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Klan and Anti-Klan in Indiana

Staff Correspondence by DIXON MERRITT

THINGS have been done in Indiana of which any State ought to be ashamed—and of which Indiana is ashamed.

Shame, however, is not absolution. It may not be, in some measure is not, even penitence. But no man should condemn Indiana unheard. Where Indiana is to-day any State in the American Union, but by the mercy of God, might have been. I am not Indiana's spokesman. I have simply sojourned within her borders for a week in an effort to find out whether or not the things said of Indiana are true. I found that some of them—too many of them—undoubtedly are true. Aside from the question of wrong-doing on the part of any or every official in the State, the fact exists that Indiana was for a time in almost complete political servitude to a weak and ignorant and vicious man. The fruits of D. C. Stephenson could not be good fruits—could not have been good fruits even if he had been always well-meaning. He is too weak and too ignorant to do well as a political dictator, which he was.

How this man ever came to dominate the affairs of Indiana to the extent that he did, why Indiana was so susceptible to a disease the germ of which ran equally rampant in other States—these are questions for which I have tried to find answers. What immediately follows is far-fetched, but it is true.

THE blame rests upon the institution of American slavery and upon the imperial policy of Great Britain. If the "poor whites" of the Tennessee uplands, with bitterness in their hearts toward their prosperous neighbors and with half-bred hounds trotting between their wagon wheels, had not gone trekking to the slough-slashed lowlands of southern Indiana; if no Irish immigrant had ever wrapped his love and his hate in his heart and his worldly goods in a pocket-handkerchief and gone to Indiana to dig ditches and level road beds—if those things had not occurred in the generation of our grandfathers, D. C. Stephenson would have passed as a puny incident in ours. But the "poor whites" did trek; Tennessee—and to a lesser extent Kentucky—was sifted and the bran thrown across the Ohio. The Irish peasants did come to form, finally, little islands of Catholic bigotry in a seething sea of fanatical Protestant intolerance. Much later along something similar occurred in the desolation of the dunes at the northern end of the State. Aliens from the Continent—jabbering, garlic-reeking—settled under the smoke clouds of the factories upon the land that the old Hoosiers had cleared and tilled and loved. There came to be, in the end, a quite considerable Catholic population, not concentrated at a few centers, as in most of our States, but scattered in little communities everywhere. None of the three elements mentioned ever was the chief element in the population, but each was sufficient to irritate the others.

Indiana never attained that knack of dwelling together in unity which is declared to be "as the dew of Hermon, and as the dew that descended upon the mountains of Zion." It sipped the wormwood of bitterness always, and quaffed it in great gulps such times as the A. P. A. and similar organizations flourished.

CAME the Ku Klux Klan.

Indianians are, by nature and by habit, joiners. And this movement brought to them an unusual appeal—several appeals, in fact. Its proclaimed principles embodied for many, not merely something good, but all that, from their view-point, was worth while in life. It was Americanism. A Catholic priest, loved in Indianapolis as few men are, said to me: "If they had brought their pledge to me in the early days of the Klan, I declare that I would have signed it. It proclaimed what I have always held as an American citizen." It was not merely American, and appealing to patriotism. It was Protestant, and appealing to sectarian religion. That was less widely proclaimed, but it was probably the more appealing both because it partook of secrecy and mysticism and because it reached something more personal than even patriotism.

When the movement was still young and flushed with fervor, there came—from Texas and elsewhere about the country—D. C. Stephenson as organizer and Dragon, whatever that may mean. He had the organization rights and a share in the fees in a number of States. Some say thirteen. Others say as many as twenty-one. But Indiana became his green pasture.

STEPHENSON was—and is—a man remarkable. His powers of imagination are abnormally developed. He has a positive genius for the dramatic and the spectacular. His egotism was unbounded—and practically is to-day despite a prison life, which ordinarily saps assurance. Men told me that Stephenson told them that he was the reincarnation of Napoleon, born again to complete an interrupted destiny. His education is so meager as hardly to exist. His gratifications in life appear to have been almost wholly carnal, though men tell me that he has at times flashes of spiritual beauty.

The sinews of Stephenson's strength ran back to the bone in southern Indiana. There he gathered his first glory about him, and thence he always called his Tenth Legion, his Old Guard, his Stonewall Brigade, fanatically devoted to his person. He made other devotees by spectacular methods. He had an airplane with three flaming Ks painted on the bottom, and in it he flew about the State. By this time he had become known as "the Old Man," though he was in fact fairly young.

The following story is vouched for by a number of reputable men, some of whom claim to have been present. A great gathering of Klansmen and Klanswomen was held in a central Indiana city. Stephenson, with his airplane, was at a fair grounds hardly twenty miles away. The crowd waited for the supreme event. Emissaries passed about, whispering to chosen persons in the crowd, the whisperings to be by them passed on: "The Old Man will be late to-day. He had to fly to Washington. The President summoned him last night to devise means of repelling a Papal invasion. The Old Man has saved the country. But he will be here. He wants to talk to you."

There was a further wait—long, tense, thrilling, adoring. The three Ks flamed against the sky. A plane circled and settled. The Old Man, in his robes, stepped out. Women fainted. Others fell at his feet and such as were bold enough kissed the hem of his white garment. The membership of the Klan was augmented mightily.

THE political campaign of 1924 was drawing on. Politicians began to realize that this poor, weak, tinsel and gewgaw actor had between three hundred and four hundred thousand voters fanatically devoted to him, ready to go to hell for him. This strength was available to the Republicans. They accepted it.

I tried to find out how complete this alliance was. I am a Democrat, and

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therefore subject to suspicion of prejudice. I resolved immediately after I entered the State to accept information only from Republicans. I sought information from no Democrat and received information from no Democrat, except that one clue ran for final confirmation to an official of a professional society who votes the Democratic ticket and that the Catholic priest to whom I have referred may be a Democrat, though he told me of having supported Republicans for United States Senatorships. As to the alliance between the Republicans and the Ku Klux Klan, no Democrat said one word. I saw no other Democrats than the two mentioned.

I asked a prominent Indiana educator, who is also a prominent Indiana Republican politician, "Just how far did the Klan-Republican alliance extend?" He answered, "The Ku Klux Klan organization and the Republican Party organization were then and are now identical." I asked a former paid employee of the Ku Klux Klan, "To what extent was the Republican Party in Indiana committed to the Klan?" He replied, "Just as thoroughly committed to the Klan as it is to the protective tariff." These statements were confirmed by other Republicans, most of them out of office, but some of them in, one of them a State official.

In such circumstances, the November election of 1924 approached.

Stephenson had ceased to be in the good graces of the National Klan organization. Those who are opposed to the Klan say that he had got too much power to please higher officials and was in the way of making himself National head of the Klan. Those who are pro-Klan say that he had shown himself unscrupulous and that the Klan had long wanted to get rid of him.

Both things may be true. In any event, on a certain day, say Friday, Stephenson did a certain thing. On, say, the following Monday Dr. Hiram W. Evans, National head of the Klan, called Stephenson to an Ohio city and demanded his resignation. Stephenson, with only perfunctory remonstrance, wrote it out and laid it on the table. This was told me by a man who says that he was in the room when the incident occurred.

Stephenson returned to Indiana shorn of his official Klan position and, presumably, even of Klan membership. But he returned with his political power hardly, if at all, diminished. The Stephenson slate, almost intact, went through.

It is not to be believed that the majority of men elected to office in Indiana in 1924 had any dealings with Stephenson. His support was thrown into their laps and they did not pitch it out. The case appears, however, to have been different with some men elected to office in that year. It is said that Stephenson exacted signed pledges of some men who were elected to office that their first allegiance was to him and that they would make appointments pleasing to him. Some of these pledges were said to be available in Indianapolis, but they were quoted on the curb at $10,000, and I had neglected to ask for enough expense money to cover any such contingency. However, a Chicago newspaper, in conjunction with an Indianapolis newspaper, did agree to pay such a price for one, but the vender did not deliver it. He told the representatives of the two newspapers that persons interested in having it not published had paid him a higher price. Of course, there may never have been any such document in the first place, but indications are not lacking that certain men did, prior to their election, make certain pledges which they felt bound to redeem. It does not appear, to me at least, that the more prominent ones of them willingly redeemed such pledges. It appears to me that they went just so far as they thought they were forced to go, and that they were immensely relieved when Stephenson's power over them was finally broken.

EARLY in January, 1925, Edward Jackson was inaugurated as Governor and the Legislature met. There is no end of ugly stories as to what occurred during the campaign, at the time of the inauguration, and while the Legislature was in session. Some of them are too ugly to repeat.

It is said that very many appointments were made at Stephenson's behest. Undoubtedly, some queer-seeming appointments were made. Undoubtedly, some were reluctantly made. Undoubtedly, some were announced and then withdrawn, apparently under pressure.

It is said that the "shake-down" was used extensively in connection with proposed legislation; that bills were introduced with no expectation that they would be passed, but with the expectation that somebody would pay well for having them killed; that other bills were killed or passed according as killing or passing was more profitable. Evil as all this sounds and is, there is nothing in it that has not at one time or another occurred in other States. The unique thing is that persons who were interested in proposed legislation believed that they had to see, not legislators, but D. C. Stephenson.

Stephenson was then living in a sort of palace in classical Irvington, a suburb centering on Butler University. He had many retainers, many guards between the outer door and the inner sanctum. Fourteen police dogs were loose about his grounds. He had a yacht on Lake Michigan to which he retired upon occasion. He had other means of making himself inaccessible. Seeing him was not easy.

A gentleman whose interest at that time was in securing the passage of a bill authorizing the consolidation of a dental college with the University of Indiana told me in some detail how he had to proceed. After talking with several persons supposed to possess certain influence, he was told that it would be necessary for him to see a certain official at the State Capitol. He went to see that official and explained the bill to him. After asking for detailed information on some points, the official called Stephenson's private number on the telephone—a number to which only the elect had access—and said to Stephenson that Dr. So-and-So had a bill which might prove interesting, and would he see the Doctor? He would. The Doctor went to the Stephenson palace and explained the bill. Stephenson thought he might be able to give some help, but was not sure.

A reputed agent of Stephenson, himself a dentist but not in active practice, met a group of dentists interested in the bill and told them that for $10,000 "the Old Man" would put the bill through. There was, of course, no evidence that he was actually sent by Stephenson. The offer was declined. The bill was passed without Stephenson's aid—because, I am told, of a last-minute change of attitude on the part of the Governor. Since the bill was passed without Stephenson's aid, the story is available. If Stephenson aided, under similar circumstances, any bills that were passed, the story is, of course, not available.

UP to that time, however, Stephenson's aid was regarded by many people as necessary to any legislative action.

About that time the "Ripper" Highway Bill came to the fore. It proposed to abolish the independent State Highway Commission and substitute one appointed by the Governor. Governor Jackson favored the bill. D. C. Stephenson favored it. It aroused, however, a storm of protest. And, anyway, the reincarnated Napoleon was at the sunken road of his field of Waterloo.

He was arrested for murder. The story is too gruesome, too brutal, to repeat. A woman, twenty-eight years old or so, died of poisoning at her home in

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Indianapolis, after she had been on Stephenson's yacht. Stephenson was said to have drugged her, and thus to have caused her death. When Stephenson was arrested, some of the evidences of his continuing power were about him. Deputy sheriffs of Marion County and State police officers were quartered in his house.

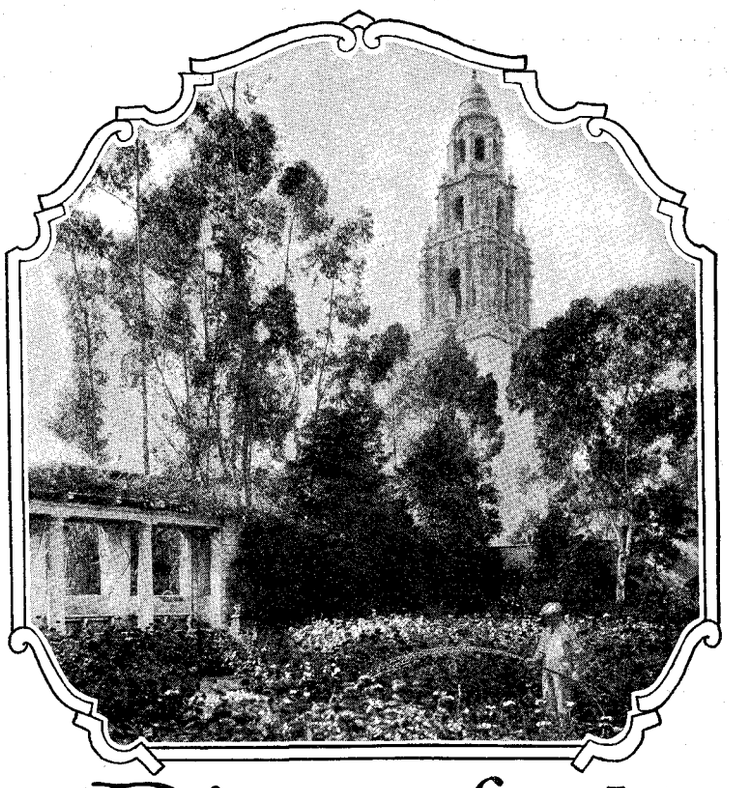
Go back now to the election of 1924. The only man who slipped by Stephenson's guard in that election, so far as I can ascertain, was William H. Remy, who was elected Public Prosecutor for Marion County, the county in which Indianapolis is situated. He was to become Stephenson's Nemesis. He prosecuted him and, despite many obstacles, convicted him of murder.

The case is pending on appeal before the Supreme Court of the State. Among those who detest Stephenson utterly there are not a few who believe that the judgment of the trial court should be set aside and a new trial granted. One of the men who has done most toward bringing the scandal before the public said to me, "The only crime that Stephenson has not committed is the one for which he was convicted." The Catholic priest previously referred to said to me, "Evil as I know Stephenson is, I do not believe that he should have been convicted on that charge." One of the most prominent men in the social, intellectual, and political life of Indianapolis said to me, "I would not have voted to convict on the evidence they had, and I doubt if the Supreme Court will sustain the conviction." Yet such is the odium of the Stephenson name in Indiana today that any one of these men would be in some measure ostracized if he were quoted by name.

WHEN the political campaign of 1926 came on, Stephenson was in the penitentiary. He smuggled out a letter breathing threatening and slaughter against public officials in the State of Indiana. He asserted that he had documentary evidence which would convict many of them of wholesale corruption, and that he was ready to reveal it.

Thomas Adams, editor of a Republican paper at Vincennes, entered the arena with tremendous vigor. His announced purpose was mainly to bring about a house-cleaning in the Republican Party. Several other newspapers joined him. Public clamor was aroused. Excitement prevailed. Endless columns of newspaper print were devoted to revelation of stories of corruption.

But with it all there was little, if any, substantial evidence. Anything that Stephenson may have known he, and he



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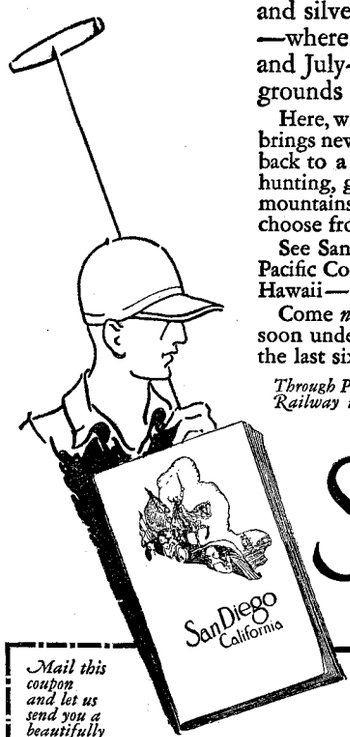

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alone, still knows. It became apparent long since that he has no disposition freely to reveal it. His mysterious strong boxes, reputed full of incriminating evidence, are still mysterious if not legendary, despite the trailing to the ends of the earth, almost, of at least three witnesses who knew of their existence and were supposed to know where they might be found.

The Adams crusade hindered, rather than helped, toward an orderly and legal diving into whatever lies beneath the surface of the troubled waters of Indiana politics and public affairs. So did the Walb crusade. Clyde Walb is Chairman of the Indiana Republican State Committee. He raised the cry that some peace society had sent money into the State for political purposes. He induced the Senate Special Committee to investigate this charge. The barbed probe of Senator Reed was soon diverted from the little to the larger scandal.

Prior to the beginning of either the Adams crusade or the Walb crusade the Prosecutor of Marion County—the same William Remy who was elected without being on the Stephenson slate in 1924—had begun an investigation of alleged corruption and had made considerable progress. That progress was slowed down by the activities of Adams and Walb. Evidence that might have been secured became unobtainable, and evidence that has been obtained was got at with extreme difficulty. The Remy investigation, with the aid of a grand jury, still goes forward, and when I left Indiana was nowhere near its end. It might have ended before now but for the hindrances that have been put in its way by undue publicity. Still, I am not prepared to say that crusaders such as Mr. Adams is should never set out for the Holy Land of political purity. The investigation in Indiana would have been more effective without this particular crusade, but there may have been no means of knowing that fact in advance.

I could do somewhat more than to make a guess as to what the Marion County grand jury will do, but, even if it were safe, why should an outsider contribute to the further confusion of an inquisitorial body that is doing its best?

IF there is a way out for Indiana, it lies along the line of sane and sober investigation by legal methods. There is no considerable number of voters in the State who have ever thought that the way out lies through political action. That fact is attested by the results of the recent election, confused as it was by the two crusades. One hundred and seventy-three thousand voters were reg-

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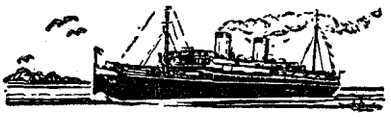

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istered—not, by any means, a full registration. Only 92,000 votes were cast. Republican majorities were small. That of Senator Watson, in whose campaign National interest chiefly centered, was about 12,000. If the stay-at-home voters, even the Democrats among them, had believed that the State could be purified by a change in party and personnel in office, the result would have been different. Indiana despairs of relief by politics.

And yet in Indiana politics is never adjourned. There is an election of some kind every year. Political strife never has time to cool. And there, perhaps, is one of the chief reasons why Indiana was more susceptible than some other States to a disease the germ of which was everywhere. The result of that and other things has been mediocrity in office in recent years. In very large measure, education has become a bar to political preferment. I think that another potent cause is that, because of a somewhat peculiar fee system, certain Indiana officials, mainly in counties and municipalities, are too highly paid. One man who was an official of Marion County and is now an official of the city of Indianapolis is known to have made $67,000 in a single year, exclusive of his perquisites under the Barrett Law, a law under which certain officials quite legally put into their own pockets the interest on certain public funds. It is but natural that some men should go further to obtain such an office than they would go if the remuneration were reasonable.

It is not too much to expect that Indiana will amend some of its laws. It is too much to expect that Indianians can at once divest themselves of their prejudices and their passions. A quarter of a century will hardly suffice to heal the wounds that have come of the recent bitterness. But the worst of Klan and anti-Klan, perhaps, is past. Those to whom I talked, Klansmen as well as anti-Klansmen, agreed that the physical body of the Klan in Indiana is dead, and yet the fact remains that the Klan slate in the recent election, a printed copy of which is before me, went through almost intact so far as the State and Congressional tickets were concerned. It went through, however, with no more than normal Republican majorities.

They say that the soul of the Klan still lives. Reorganization and a strong offensive are planned for next year.

The Klan may "come back" in Indiana. But it is not within the range of the probable, no matter how much bitterness it may keep alive, that it can ever again be dominated by a figure so sinister as D. C. Stephenson was.

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Financial Department

Conducted by WILLIAM LEAVITT STODDARD

The Financial Department is prepared to furnish information regarding standard investment securities, but cannot undertake to *advise* the purchase of any specific security. It will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, and a nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service. The Financial Editor regrets that he cannot undertake the discussion of more than five issues of stocks or bonds in reply to any one inquirer. All letters should be addressed to THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 120 East 16th Street, New York, N. Y.

"To Examine and Discover"

IT is a genuine pleasure to be able to report very real and substantial progress in the warfare against bucket-shops and dealers in fake securities. That there is a need for such a campaign The Outlook has tried to make clear in the past from time to time in special articles as well as through its Financial Department. The number of fraudulent schemes is legion; the ingenuity of their promoters is usually great; the defense against them has, till recently, been the unwarned common sense and knowledge of the proposed victim.

Let it not be supposed that sellers of fake investments have been thoroughly routed. Not so. They will continue to fool and rob us probably till the end of time or until the minute

Get *Structure* into Your Investments

COULD your investment holdings pass into the inexperienced hands of a wife or dependent children and provide them with a reliable source of income? The answer will tell you whether you are building a solid investment structure, or merely accumulating securities. Bonds, of course, should be the backbone of every true investment fund. They should be selected to cover the various fields of conservative investment as broadly as your means permit. They should yield as even a flow of income as can be arranged. They should be marketable to the degree which your circumstances require, with maturities well distributed. Briefly, they need to be built into a structure which fits your case.

What is Structure?

It is not difficult to build a solid investment structure if you will enlist the help of a competent bond house—give it your confidence, acquaint it with your needs, make it your investment ally. This demands a responsible and resourceful class of service, which we enjoy rendering to investors. It is constructive for them and for us. They are protected against mistakes and a feeling of uncertainty. We build up a permanent clientele of customers who come to us for investment guidance as confidently as they seek advice of their physician or lawyer. The seasoned experience and broad facilities of Halsey, Stuart & Co. are of manifold benefit to every investor who will take advantage of them.

How it is Obtained

"CHOOSING YOUR INVESTMENT HOUSE" *This booklet presents in simple form a few of the important standards by which investors should judge bond houses and determine on a competent one for their purposes. Sent to any one on request. Ask for booklet* OL-Z6.

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passes when no new sucker is born. But in very recent months steps have been taken which have turned an offensive on the part of dishonest dealers into a defensive, and, as every one knows, no victory was ever won without this advantage being first achieved.

New York State stands out, not only because of intelligent legislation enacted, but because of intelligent and courageous enforcement. I do not wish to imply that other States have not done equally well. Perhaps they have. But New York has done so very well that her story carries a splendid lesson. The New York example is, further, of National interest because it is estimated that about seventy-five per cent of the money swindled away from people in the country has been taken by transactions conducted or originating in New York, the financial center of the country.

Laws designed to prevent stock frauds are generally known as "blue sky" laws. It is not, however, generally known that these laws are of two distinct types. The commonest type is that which prohibits the sale of securities in a State unless the corporation whose securities are offered has been licensed. The type which we find in New York, Maryland, and New Jersey permits, without restrictions, the sale of shares *till* fraud or unjust practices are discovered. Offhand, it would seem that this type operated on the principle of shutting the barn door after the horse has been stolen. But this is not necessarily so. The New York law places the burden on the State of perpetually knowing what is going on and discovering unhealthy conditions. In the other States action must be taken to revoke a license already granted. In New York investigations and injunctions are used against an active sales campaign when justified.

A good idea of the way this law operates is given in a recent address by Deputy Attorney-General Keyes Winter, as follows:

"The Martin Act is New York's substitute for a blue sky law. It is not a license law. It gives the Attorney-General of the State power to issue subpœnas and examine under oath any corporation or individual and command the production of any book or paper. The scope of this examination is limited to practices in the sale of securities. Obviously, any matter, however, that relates to the business of the corporation, its management, its property, is material in uncovering innuendo, concealment, and fraud. Such practices as are found to be fraudulent, unjust, and inequitable may be enjoined by our Su-

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There is another point to be considered. Each day that you spend seeking a suitable investment in January costs you money. Each day represents a loss of interest, much or little, depending upon the amount you have to invest.

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In buying Smith Bonds you are dealing with one of the oldest and largest real estate bond houses in America; you are securing for your funds the safeguards maintained by a house which has demonstrated its good faith and integrity, its technical knowledge and practical experience; which has ample capital and extensive facilities; and which has protected its investors against loss for 53 years.

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Facts For Investors

The Outlook's Financial Service Department is at the disposal of all Outlook readers at the nominal charge of $1 per inquiry. It is a fact-finding and reporting information service which aims to help the investor, small or large, solve his own problems. We are serving hundreds. May we serve you?

The Outlook's Financial Service Department

THE OUTLOOK
120 East 16th Street, New York

preme Court in a suit by the Attorney-General.

"These injunctions do not absolutely prohibit sales of offending stock. But as a condition of continuing they require corporations and promoters to make full disclosure of all facts and discontinue misstatements and misrepresentations of facts. They require brokers to reveal their interest in these transactions and disclose secret profits and to actually buy and keep on hand customers' stocks. In other words, these injunctions in the main force publicity of facts and true conditions on the theory that the investor or speculator is the person most competent to buy without the advice of the State. Also the injunctions move against the individual actors, bringing home to them as individuals the moral and legal responsibility for the corporate delinquency.

"The teeth of this statute is the power in the Attorney-General to compel full and prompt disclosure of corporations' affairs.

"Commencing with January, 1925, the present Attorney-General of the State of New York, Albert Ottinger, obtained an appropriation from the Legislature of $100,000 and commenced a vigorous enforcement of this law. Questionnaires demanding complete information were broadcast, not only to corporations organized in this State, but to corporations with offices out of the State. In two years over ten thousand witnesses were examined about the most confidential and diverse affairs of numerous corporations, banks, investment trusts, stock exchanges, and brokerage houses. Attorney-General Ottinger has not hesitated to place under his subpœna the employees and officers of the large public utility corporations, the city departments, the New York stock exchanges, the Federal Reserve Bank, the large real estate bond and mortgage companies, and many of the large stock-exchange houses in the city. Proceeding on the theory that corporations are but cloaks under which individuals act, we have invariably ignored the corporation and probed the actors.

"The result of this general inquisition has been apparent. A general housecleaning has ensued in the State of New York and an exodus of undesirables to Florida, Boston, Canada, and New Jersey."

It must not be supposed that New York is content to dump its fraudulent investment schemes on the rest of the country and let the rest of the country take care of itself.

There has recently been organized a National Association of Security Commissioners, which keeps its members fully informed of what is going on. To illustrate what this organization can do, take a case cited by Mr. Winter. In his own words:

"We have found a promoter or stock manipulator of a particularly evil reputation publishing and circulating a paper from the city of New York, a so-called tipster paper, in which the subscribers are brazenly advised to buy the stock of a copper mine in Idaho. Over 600,000 of these papers are mailed from New York City to subscribers all over the United States. The mine in Idaho is fallow and cost the promoter less than $10,000. Its stock is listed on the Boston Curb Market, where the prices have been washed from 50 cents to $5, giving the mine a capitalization of over $15,000,000. To expose this fraud investigations are required in three States—New York, Idaho, and Massachusetts."

Nothing shuns the light like crookedness, and there is no better proof of this theory than the present defensive position of the fake security people. The power of the State "to examine and discover"—a power only recently conferred and employed—has supplied the needed light. The "average investor" is receiving a tremendous degree of protection for the expenditure of a few cents per capita per annum in taxes. For him to realize this and to support these public-spirited efforts is to save himself and his fellow-citizens many millions of dollars each year. W. L. S.

An Inquiring Reader

WHAT about annuities? is a question which comes to us quite frequently. As, for instance, in this letter from a teacher:

"I am writing to ask if you will be so kind as to tell me the standing of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. I should also appreciate your opinion as to whether one of their annuity policies with a premium of $200 a year, paying about $60 a month to one at the age of sixty, is a wise investment for a woman of thirty-one earning $1,600 a year."

In reply we told her:

"The Equitable Life Assurance Society is an insurance company of high standing.

"As to the advisability of your purchasing an annuity, it is difficult for us to express an opinion without knowing more of your circumstances. We feel than an annuity is an excellent purchase when, at the age of fifty or so, one can be bought to yield a larger income than could be obtained by investing an equal amount of capital. But we would hesitate to advise one earning your pres-

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ent salary to set aside so large a fraction of it for an annuity. Suppose you have an expensive illness—can you touch that money?

"You may have some cash or investments in reserve which would change the situation. We do not know the facts. We would suggest caution—not at all because of the standing of the company, which is high, but because of the fact that you may not have considered the matter from all angles."

We wish to emphasize one thought—the annuity is a form of investment. It is a good form. The question to be decided by a potential purchaser is whether it is *the best* form for him or her.

Contributors' Gallery

JEROME DAVIS, though of American parentage, was born in Japan. He is a sociologist, teacher, and writer, and now occupies the chair of Practical Philanthropy at Yale University. He was for some time secretary to Dr. Grenfell of Labrador. In 1916 he went to Russia as a Y. M. C. A. worker. He was sent to work in Turkestan. Because of his success there, he was appointed acting senior secretary for all the war work of the Y. M. C. A. in Russia. He aided the Committee on Public Information of the United States Government by supervising the sending of a million copies of President Wilson's message containing the famous Fourteen Points from Russia into the German lines.

Mr. Davis has seen Russia under three régimes—that of the Czar, that of the Kerensky Government, and that of the Soviet. During the street fighting that took place in Moscow at the time of the overthrow of the Kerensky Government he acted as a sanitary worker, passing freely from one side to the other. He came into personal contact with Kerensky, Lenine, Trotsky, General Brusiloff, and Catherine Breshkovsky—the "Little Grandmother of the Revolution"—and other leaders of the three Governments. The First Siberian Regiment elected him an Honorary Delegate of the Soldier Deputies in the Soviet. Since his return to America he has made a study of the Russian immigrants in their American environments. He has published two books, "The Russian Immigrant" and "The Russians and Ruthenians in America," many reports and magazine articles, and edited "Business and the Church."

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SUCH changes affect the way you should invest. If you do not consider them, your money will fail to do its best for you.

NEW personal conditions, if not met, may cause your income to fall off unnecessarily. You may run into needless new risks. You may miss good investments which were unsuited to your former plans and circumstances.

MANY men meet the situation by going over their investments with us from time to time.

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GOOD BOOKS

The Book Table

Edited by EDMUND PEARSON

Mild Bill Hickok

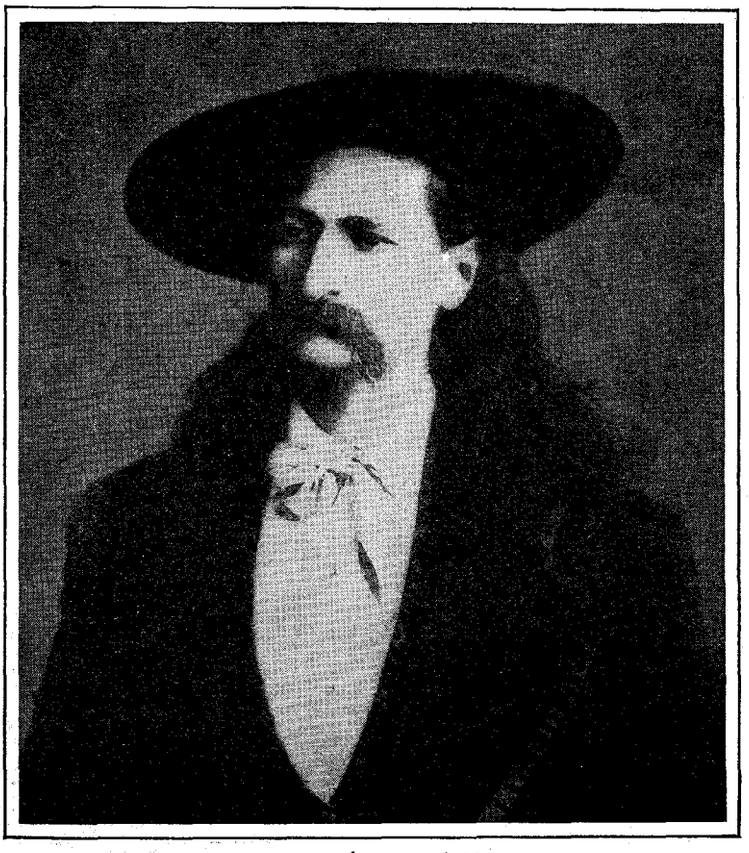
A Review by DON C. SEITZ

HIS name was not "Bill," but James Butler Hickok,[1] and Mr. Wilstach has taken most of the "wild" out of his career. The perfection of his pistol practice remains unshaken. For the rest, the author has reduced romance to its lowest terms. We like our legends and hate to have them destroyed. Mr. Wilstach takes so much pains in this direction as to be rather annoying. For example, one of the choicest stories anent "Wild Bill" was his single-handed slaughter of ten men forming the McCanles gang at Rock Creek, Nebraska. This has lived as a classic combat with pistols and knife, wherein Hickok, then a stripling, overcame colossal odds. Mr. Wilstach cuts the number of casualties down to three, neatly produced by pistol fire, with Hickok coming unscratched from the fray. He always shot first, and did so on this occasion.

Marvelous as was his marksmanship, he appeared to have had nothing on the metropolitan gunmen of to-day. He carried a pair of ivory-handled, heavily built Colt revolvers, given him by no less a person than Senator Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, afterwards Vice-President, whom he had guided across the plains. These, of course, were inferior weapons compared with the modern automatics. The triggers had been removed and the hammers filed smooth, so they slipped readily from under the thumb that pulled them back and swiftly released them when action was required.

Hickok never took aim, but fired from the hip. His accuracy was amazing. Mr. Wilstach cites some examples. As a wagon-master in the army of General Samuel R. Curtis, operating in Missouri and Arkansas, he was credited with killing thirty-five Confederates at the Battle of Pea Ridge by superior sharpshooting. General Ben McCulloch was believed to be one of the victims. A company of men in gray was sent to dislodge him from behind a log on a hill overlooking Cross Timber Hollow, but another body of Federal troops came successfully to his rescue. He could cen-

[1] Wild Bill Hickok: The Prince of Pistoleers. By Frank J. Wilstach. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y. $2.50.



James Butler (Wild Bill) Hickok

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ter all six shots of one revolver in a target no larger than a human heart at fifty yards. He never missed. A remarkable feat was driving the cork into a bottle without breaking the glass. He could hit a dime at fifty paces, and once put six shots into a knot in a telegraph pole while riding by at a gallop. His skill was equal with either hand. Mr. Wilstach recites that he was known to nip an apple from its stem with his left and perforate the fruit with the right before it reached the ground, while he could cut a chicken's throat with a bullet!

Young fellows who required thrills in the seventies went West and became bad men in the cattle country, where they killed themselves off to their hearts' content. Hickok assisted considerably by increasing the mortality as town marshal in the festive burgs of Hays City and Abilene, in the now decorous State of Kansas. He served as a scout under Custer and won his high esteem. With "Buffalo Bill" and "Texas Jack" he essayed to portray border life on the stage, but the mimic life seemed absurd to one who had seen so much of the real, so his career as an actor was short. Tall, handsome, and appealing to the fair, he would have been an ideal matinée idol could he have stood the limelight, but he speedily shrank from its glare.

Famed as having sent some seventy-five men to their eternal rest, he died himself from a pistol shot, in Deadwood, August 2, 1876, fired by one Jack McCall, operating in the interest of an element that saw in Hickok's presence the coming of law and order hand in hand with death. His first tombstone was chipped to pieces by souvenir hunters, and the new headstone, supplemented by a life-sized statue, which replaced it, has been boxed in by a wire barrage. McCall was finally hanged for the murder.

The pistoleer's glory grows. Mr. Wilstach has done his subject full justice.

Fiction

EARLY AUTUMN. By Louis Bromfield. The F. A. Stokes Company, New York. $2.

It is a wholesome sign of American taste that this novel, which makes no appeal to lovers of the cheaply sensational or the morbid, has gained in a few weeks a solid success with the reading public. It is correctly described as the story of a family belonging to the past, "cherishing tradition and property and respectability above all else in the world." But fate has played a joke upon these Pentlands of the Puritan caste, who trace their name back to the second sailing of the Mayflower, and who think it enough for them to *be* Pentlands. Only one of the Pentlands proper ever finds the joke out, but, in fact, there is a bar sinister in their genealogy; no Pentland of this day has a drop of true Pentland blood. Thus, not descent but surroundings and belief in their superiority have made them the strictest types of narrowness, tradition,

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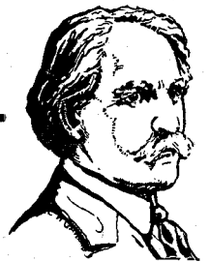

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and degenerate aristocracy. Olivia, wife of the reigning pseudo-Pentland, strives in vain against this cold and clammy exclusiveness.

Around this theme Mr. Bromfield has placed a story of action and character that holds one's sympathy and arouses expectancy. His men and women are not sketches; they feel and act as their natures and fate compel them.

"Early Autumn" is connected in literary and philosophic purpose with the author's "Green Bay Tree" and "Possession," both of which have been well received by critics and readers; but those who read this third book first will not find out that fact, if they do not happen to be already informed. This novel stands quite well on its own feet.

History

CONGRESS: An Explanation. By Robert Luce. The Harvard University Press, Cambridge. $1.50.

Representative Luce, of the Thirteenth Massachusetts District, in the Godkin Lectures for 1925 explains the work of Congress and examines the criticisms that have been made of that body. The truth of some of these criticisms he admits. There is an increasing waste of time in matters of detail and routine, and there is now less opportunity than of old for the capable man to make the best use of his powers. The present general disregard of Congress is thus understandable. But we are no worse off in this matter than the other nations. The old methods of representative government are not adequate to the new problems. Other methods will have to be devised—methods which in the United States will assign details to the departments and leave to Congress the decision only as to broad lines of policy and the amount of revenue and appropriations. As for comparisons of present-day Congresses with those of other days, he quotes with approval a statement by ex-Speaker Gillett that more work is now done than was done thirty years ago, and that there is a higher average of ability, industry, and devotion to duty. His own belief is that the ethical standards of Congress were never so high as now.

Essays and Criticism

THE BOOK OF TEA. By Okakura-Kakuzo. Duffield & Co., New York.

The seventh edition of a book first published about twenty years ago. This pleasant treatise on tea and its ceremonies still finds hundreds of readers. For ourselves, however, we agree with Chesterton:

Tea is like the East he grows in,
A great yellow Mandarin,
With urbanity of manner,
And unconsciousness of sin;
All the women, like a harem,
At his pig-tail troop along,
And, like all the East he grows in,
He is Poison when he's strong.

Travel

THE FIRE OF DESERT FOLK. By Ferdinand Ossendowski. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $3.

Whatever may have been said heretofore about the travels of Professor Ossendowski, he has never been accused of monotony. Things happen to the Professor, and of such startling nature as almost to entitle him to the name of the Frank Merriwell of Science. However, life has been less severe with the Professor on this occasion. In the course of his trip across Morocco he sees an eclipse of the moon, discovers secret agents of the Bolsheviki, visits Moorish palaces, shoots gazelles and various other things, but, compared with his previous experiences, this was indeed an uneventful journey.

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ation in Morocco to-day will be doomed to disappointment. It is difficult to find so much as a reference to the costly war with Abd-el-Krim. There is a great deal of Moroccan history and legend in the book, much of it interesting, and an enthusiasm for the benevolence and efficiency of the French colonial administration which other North African travelers have neglected to mention. The Arabic equivalent for applesauce seems to be *kouskous*. Professor Ossendowski is liberal in the use of it.

Religion

ASPECTS OF ETHICAL RELIGION. Edited by Horace J. Bridges. The American Ethical Union, New York. $3.

Dr. Felix Adler is so honored both by his colleagues and by the world outside the Ethical Movement that this volume of essays by his followers in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of his founding of the movement is welcome to us all. Nineteen papers by such well-known names as Stanton Coit, William M. Salter, Alfred W. Martin, Nathaniel Schmidt, Percival Chubb, and others bring out the essential elements of "Ethicism." The reader has the fact kept in his mind that, although the Ethical Movement differentiates itself from religion by the priority it assigns to morality, many of its members as individuals believe in religion. The essayists insist that this double possibility was implied in Dr. Adler's first statement of his platform. Eager and critical readers will perhaps argue differently. The editor of the essays, Mr. Horace J. Bridges, has just entered the Unitarian Church. But Dr. Adler may feel glad that this offering to him gives the ordinary reader a fair and appealing picture of his venture—that that reader finds Ethical Culture one of the sanest of those many modern ways of turning our first attention away from God to man which sometimes have their meaning and sometimes only their pathos.

Humor

ROMANTIC I CALL IT. By Ethel Harriman. Boni & Liveright, New York. $1.75.

Many of Miss Harriman's readers on seeing this little book will feel like Mr. Moran (or is it Mr. Mack?), who nightly regards his confrère's performance upon the jew's-harp with such marked disfavor: "Man, even if that was *good* I wouldn't like it!"

An author has a great prejudice to overcome in attempting to copy any successful book by some one else, and if the book is a humorous one, the task is even harder. Miss Harriman has looked upon "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes," and found it good; further, she seems to have decided that she could write as good a book as that herself. She probably could, but she should have done it sooner.

"Romantic I Call It" are the memoirs of a rich clubwoman from Mamaroneck, Essie Shimmyall, in the Paris Y. M. C. A., among Florida land sharks, and particularly with her gigolo, Ernest, written in a curious stifled, florid vein that Miss Harriman finds typical of such people. Still, Mrs. Shimmyall is pretty funny. The publishers have done their best to carry out the idea by copying the binding, format, and price of Miss Loos's book exactly, and in Kyra Markham they have an illustrator who draws even more like Ralph Barton than Ethel Harriman writes like Anita Loos. Finally, there is an introduction by that dean of the very smart set, Noel Coward, quite in the manner of a few kind words from Henry James.

Science

OUR MOBILE EARTH. By Reginald Aldworth Daly. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $5.

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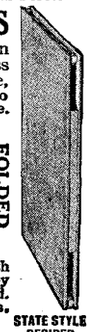

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Notes on New Books

THE YARN OF A YANKEE PRIVATEER. Edited by Nathaniel Hawthorne. The Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York. $2.

From a manuscript found with Hawthorne's papers. The story of a privateer, on the sea, in the Barbadoes, and especially in Dartmoor prison with other American captives of the War of 1812.

THE POETRY OF NONSENSE. By Emile Cammaerts. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $1.75.

Analytical discussion of the poems of Lewis Carroll, Edward Lear, and their successors.

THE NEW NATURAL HISTORY. Vol. II. By Professor J. Arthur Thomson. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $5.

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THE NEW SPIRIT. By Havelock Ellis. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2.25.

Essays on Diderot, Heine, Whitman, Ibsen, Tolstoy. This is the fourth edition; the first was published in 1890, and was the author's first book.

IN BERKSHIRE FIELDS. By Walter Prichard Eaton. Illustrated by Walter King Stone. The W. A. Wilde Company, Boston. $3.50.

There are no essays on outdoor life in America, upon the animals and trees of New England, more charming than these. The illustrations are admirable. The book was first published in 1919. Author and artist have made a delightful book; the publisher, through the use of glazed paper, has made one which is heavy as lead. This was perhaps unavoidable, but it is unfortunate. The light weight of English books is always an attractive feature.

CRIME AND THE CRIMINAL. By Philip Archibald Parsons, Professor of Applied Sociology, University of Oregon. Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $3.

A heavily documented text-book on criminology. For the student.

DIOGENES LAERTIUS. Lives of Eminent Philosophers. English Translation by R. D. Hicks. 2 vols. (Loeb Classical Library.) G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

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JUSTO RUFINO BARRIOS. By Paul Burgess. Dorrance & Co., Philadelphia. $3.

A biography of a South American liberator.

JAMES W. WADSWORTH, JR. By Henry F. Holthusen. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

A biographical account of the Senator from New York.

ORIGINS OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK STATE. By Thomas Capek, Jr. The Revell Press, New York.

A brief history.

WORDS: ANCIENT AND MODERN. By Ernest Weekley. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.

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INSTITUTIONAL executives, social workers, secretaries, dietitians, cafeteria managers, governesses, companions, mothers' helpers, housekeepers. The Richards Bureau, 68 Barnes St., Providence.

HELP WANTED

AUTO radiator shutter just out. $20 daily easy. Big winter seller. Retails $1.50. Jones, 802 N. Clark, Chicago.

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN AND WOMEN. Nation-wide demand for high-salaried men and women. Past experience unnecessary. We train you by mail and put you in touch with big opportunities. Big pay, fine living, interesting work, quick advancement, permanent. Write for free book, "YOUR BIG OPPORTUNITY." Lewis Hotel Training Schools, Suite A-5842, Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED

EXECUTIVE secretary wanted for large girls' club in city of two hundred thousand. 7,406, Outlook.

WANTED, for boy of six, living in the country, a governess with knowledge of Montessori method. Apply by letter, giving full details, to Mrs. Hamilton, 1 Sutton Place South, New York City.

WANTED—Working housekeeper, intelligent and responsible; prefer French, Swiss, or Belgian with child under four to be companion for baby. Small house, modern conveniences, hour from New York. Fifty per month. 7,411, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN Protestant, adaptable and conscientious, not a servant, though most useful and helpful, long experience in household affairs, wishes to place herself in pleasant home as companion-housekeeper. 7,412, Outlook.

CULTURED American woman—quiet, tactful, knowledge of social life, housekeeping, sewing—seeks position with woman alone or adult family. Willing to travel. No previous position. Highest personal reference. 7,414, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED nurse maid wants position. Location immaterial. 7,409, Outlook.

POSITION in which services of college graduate, Phi Beta Kappa, woman teacher of several years' experience in school and community organizations, would be useful. Healthy; no home ties; free to go anywhere after Christmas. 7,413, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

SOMEWHERE, SOMEBODY must need an intelligent, refined, cheerful, willing woman of tactful capabilities and broad experience, in every way worthy of explicit trust. Thorough household supervision. Care of children, sewing, shopping, accounts, packing. Go anywhere. 7,415, Outlook.

TUTORING IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA can now be arranged for children of tourists, on whole or part time basis. Experienced in private school teaching, particularly with children of elementary and junior high school grades. Harvard A.B., graduate student in education. California certificate. Address Mr. R. M. Baxter, Station C, Box 26, Pasadena, California.

WANTED, Hartford, Conn.—Young gentlewoman, occupied throughout day, desires to find congenial employment from 7 to 10 P.M. 7,408, Outlook.

WOMAN, middle-aged, educated, tactful, considerate, will be useful in family spending winter California or Florida. B., 4437 Washington Blvd., St. Louis.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a six months' nurses' aid course is offered by the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Aids are provided with maintenance and given a monthly allowance of $10. For further particulars address Directress of Nurses.

IDEAL New England home offered for little girl. $85 monthly. 7,398, Outlook.

By the Way

AN advertisement clipped from the Kansas City "Star" reads as follows: "Take out an accident insurance policy. One customer got her arm broke the other day and we paid her $500. You may be the lucky one to-morrow."

Some one with considerable understanding contributes the following:

"When a plumber makes a mistake, he charges twice for it. When a lawyer makes a mistake, it is just what he wanted, because he has a chance to try the case all over again. When a carpenter makes a mistake, it's just what he expected. When a doctor makes a mistake, he buries it. When a judge makes a mistake, it becomes the law of the land. When a preacher makes a mistake, nobody knows the difference. But when the editor makes a mistake—good-night!"

Spelling contests are again in vogue. Some of the words which have proved to be the hardest to spell are: Inoculate, supersede, harass, innuendo, embarrass, plague, accommodate. They look easy, but just test your friends with them.

According to F. P. A., of the New York "World," the following letter is being received by advertising agencies: "The writer will be glad to consider arranging for indorsements of commodities or products of national reputation from her Majesty the Queen of Roumania."

Samuel H. Moss contributes these:

"Nature," explained the philosopher, "always tries to make compensation. For instance, if one eye is lost the sight of the other becomes stronger, and if a person grows deaf in one ear the hearing of the other ear becomes more acute."

"Faith," said Pat, "and I believe you're right, for I've noticed that when a man has one leg shorter the other is always longer."

Two men were sentenced by a self-appointed court to be hanged for horse stealing. The place selected for the execution was the middle of a trestle bridge spanning a river. The first noose was insecurely tied and the prisoner dropped into the river. He swam to shore and made good his escape. As they were adjusting the rope for the remaining prisoner the latter drawled:

"Say, pards, make sure of thet knot this time, will yer? 'Cause I can't swim."

From the "Christian Science Monitor:"

Little Emily had been spending the afternoon with Uncle Will, and had been quite fascinated by his stories. She was particularly impressed with some exploits of Mr. Roosevelt before he became President of the United States. "And do you remember him?" asked the little girl. "Yes, indeed," replied her uncle. "You see, I'm much older than you." "Well, then," she asked, "how much older will I have to be before I can remember him?"

Two children were engaged in an absorbing conversation.

"What are anarchists?" said one.

"Oh, they are people who want everything any one else has, and they never wash themselves," answered the other.

"Oh, I see. They are just little boys growed up!"

The Post Office authorities certainly function with the greatest of skill in delivering queerly addressed letters. An envelope bearing only the following words

> The other room
> by Lyman Abbott
> New York outlook
> of 1903. March.
> Reprinted May 1903

was delivered promptly to this office.

But don't experiment in this way with your Christmas mail!

From "Judge:"

"To-morrow is a holiday," proclaimed the calendar.

Whereupon all the people in the city rushed to the country and all the people in the country rushed to the city.

Tourist (slowly and painfully, from phrase-book): "Avvey-vous du—de la jambon? Cette oof n'est pas bong!"

Waiter: "Pardon, monsieur—I fetch ze proprietaire. Me—I no speek Engleesh!"

The Tokyo (Japan) "Transcript" of October 23 announces the departure of Mr. Y. Toike for America, where he hopes to learn the secrets of American ice-cream manufacturers, so that he can increase his already prosperous Oriental soda business. He believes that the Japanese will eventually eat ice-cream thrice daily. They now order ice-cream with their hot cakes for breakfast, according to this report.

This is the season for potato stories.

Dr. O. W. Cobb, of Easthampton, Massachusetts, writes that a certain Mr. McMahan had a small farm on the mountain and reported a wonderful yield of potatoes. He said that he often dug a bushel out of two hills, and that the potatoes were that large that a bushel of them would fill a barrel. Now you tell one.

"Some years ago," writes Dr. William E. Gilroy, "I was attending a prohibitionist convention. For a moment I was talking with a friend in the lobby of the auditorium while a loud-voiced speaker was haranguing the gathering inside. As the raucous tones of a rather ranting address came through the closed doors, my friend, a Methodist minister and an active prohibitionist who had given his share of service to the cause, remarked, 'I never hear that fellow talking prohibition without wanting to go and get a drink.'"

Another prohibition yarn from England runs as follows: "What was it the rich man called for in hell?" demanded the frantically excited temperance lecturer. "Was it whisky? No! Was it rum? No! It was water, clear, cold, sparkling water from some brook or mountain stream! Now, brothers, what does that show?" And the mild person in the crowd remarked: "It shows where all you teetotal fellows go to!"

My first a baby does when you pinch it;
My second a lady says when she doesn't mean it;
My third exists and no one e'er has seen it;
And my whole contains the world's best half within it?
What am I?
Answer next week.

Answer to last week's riddle: **A lawsuit.**

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